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The Bombay Gazette.

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MODERATE TARIFF.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

No. 51,281—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	16th April.
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th „
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th „
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th „
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE s. s. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	12th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching.	4,409	29th April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 1, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbengo	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel,	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	5th May, 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

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CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay FrancoisJoseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashe or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purpose registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody and interest and Dividends collected.

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MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

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ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

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Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

ATTENTION given to the selection of berths ... grouping of Passengers.

... TICKETS issued available from any Railway ... to all parts of the Globe.

... TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allow... journey at all places of interest.

... with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at ... Ports and Cities.

... to Railway employes, Family Parties

... PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied ... world to India.

... available at over 2,000 Hotels.

... for Military Officers, Government Offi-... to Europe via China and America.

... received, forwarded and insured.

... INSURANCE policies issued.

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... Exchange of the day.

... NOTES, and Foreign money bought

... ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest ... balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 ... of interest on application.

... PENSIONS collected and every ... Agency transacted.

... on application.

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... Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd April, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 19th April, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 21st April, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AN ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 19th April, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 20th April, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th April, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE.

PENINSULAIRE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THIS COMPANY will DESPATCH their First Class Steamer from BOMBAY as follows:—

New and Fast Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing about.	For
ILE DE LA REUNION	3,700	5th May	Marseilles.
MADAGASCAR	2,849	5th June	Marseilles. Havre or Dunkirk.
VILLE DE HAVRE	3,165	5th July	Marseilles. Havre or Dunkirk.

FIRST SALOON ... £25.

Cuisine a la Française. For further particulars apply to—

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S. S. CITY OF LONDON	2,098	Scarf	18th April.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th April, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex ... Gravel and Pains in the ... Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. ... and Patent Medicine Vendors ... Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN ... Co., Lincoln ...

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL, AT THE BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

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CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific" Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

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THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
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Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL UNDER THE NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

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As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK ...

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—GLENLIVET—
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These Whiskies are guaranteed to be thoroughly matured Spirits, Pure and Wholesome.

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Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed..........£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders..........£3,000,694 Stg.

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The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
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Incorporated by RoyalCharter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

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Authorized Capital..........£1,900,000 Stg.
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Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

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To which has been transferred the business of

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ASSETS..........£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME..........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
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Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

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GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

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THE "PREMIER" HELICAL "POLO" BICYCLES

ARE NOW ON VIEW AT

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LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	76,48,020	14,76,426	58,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,67,07,563

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

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USED ALL THROUGHOUT INDIA!

A small dose every morning Prevents and Wards off attacks of Epidemic, Fevers, Plague, &c. It wonderfully cures Ague, Chill, Fevers and Malaria when all other Remedies fail. Many cases of Bubonic Plague are cured by this wonderful Remedy.—MADON, SONS & Co.,—ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

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REDUCED CASH PRICES.

CROQUET SETS COMPLETE with 3 5-8 in. selected Balls, 3ft. Ash Mallets of superior make, painted hoops, double hoop and bell, painted starting pegs, Brass clips, hammer drill and Book of Croquet. Price Rs. 30 per set.

MUSICAL BOXES with Hindustani Airs.

TRICYCLES FOR BOYS.—These articles have all the best advantages of the most improved Tricycles and are adapted to all the requirements of children, being altogether far superior machines, Cheapest machines yet made. Of various sizes. Prices and Description free on application.

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THE ATTENTION OF JURYMEN is directed to the PRELIMINARY JURY LISTS published in the "Government Gazette" of the 14th instant. Suggestions for ALTERATIONS or CORRECTIONS should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the Undersigned, before the 21st instant.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, Bombay, 15th April, 1898.

NOTICE.

MR. HOSHANGSHA PIROSHA NANAVATHY is no LONGER in our EMPLOY.
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THE NEW APOLLO PRESS CO., LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company called on Wednesday, the 6th instant, was POSTPONED for WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 P.M., for want of a quorum.

MEHERALLI DEWRAJ MASTER,
Surviving Liquidator.
Liquidator's Office, 20, Samuel Street, Bombay, 12th April, 1898.

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5½ feet by 4 feet.. „ 91
Shaped M. B. Ordnance Mules and Ponies...... „ 173

2. Tenders will be received up to 4 P.M., on the 30th April, 1898, at the Arsenal Office, on Printed Forms which can be obtained on application at the rate of two annas each. They should be accompanied by a deposit (Treasury Receipts or Government Promissory Notes) at the rate of two per cent. on the total amount Tendered for, as earnest-money, which will be returned on execution of a Contract Deed or rejection of tenders.

MALCOLM CAMPBELL, CAPTAIN, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer In Charge.
Arsenal Office, Quetta, 9th April, 1898.

SALE OF SALVAGE AT THE MAZAGON MILL.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of the Insurance Companies concerned for the PURCHASE of the MACHINERY SALVAGE from the recent fire at the Mazagon Mill. The property is on view, and particulars can be obtained from Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers.

The Salvage purchased must be removed within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender, and the Buyer will be liable for damage to the other machinery, etc., when removing the Salvage.

Tenders must be sent in to the Office of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents before 4 o'clock on Tuesday, the 19th instant, accompanied by a Deposit of Five Thousand Rupees, which will be returned if the Tender is not accepted. The Committee of Adjustment undertake to accept the highest Tender exceeding Rs. 42,000.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary,
Joint Secretary, Committee of Adjustment,
Mazagon Mill Fire Loss.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

SUIT No. 1464 OF 1897.

P. C. H. SNOW, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for and on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the said City ....Plaintiff.

vs.

LOUIS MICHAEL DE SOUZA and ROZA LAVINIA MONIZ, daughter of MANUAL EDWARD DE SOUZA and wife of FRANCIS XAVIER MONIZ...defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated 1st day of April, 1898, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the plaintiff abovenamed. All that vacant piece or parcel of land situate at Dolkar Street aforesaid containing by admeasurement 149 Sq. Yds. and one-ninth of another Sq. Yd. or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 228, new No. 11534, old survey No. 348, and new survey No. 3294, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 6793 (2) and bounded on or towards the North by Dolkar Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by Police Hospital Lane, on or towards the East by property ward No. 6791 belonging to D. F. De Mello and on or towards the west by property Ward No. 6793 (1), in the name of Lawrence Augustus Watkins, but is now and has for some time past been in the possession and occupation of the said two Defendants Luis Michael De Souza and Roza Lavinia Moniz respectively, who claim to be the present owners thereof.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same that they should, on or before the 9th day of May, 1898, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 14th day of April, 1898.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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2. Tenderers should specify the Rate per month for each Horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

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WM. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.
Bombay, General Post Office, dated 5th April, 1898.

THE APPROACHING HOT WEATHER.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—" M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a celluxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin : 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit. d'etre si noir que cela ! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre : 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile, Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin : 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif.—" Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—Fevrier, '95.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 11	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

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All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

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RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in a [illegible] death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packets at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ,
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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
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It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

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"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday). Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than Clarke's Blood Mixture, which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,267 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,125
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	46,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad V.	700	1,000	900	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	620
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,670
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	775
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	970
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	530
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	6.0
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,005
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	520
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	4.0
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	545xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	565
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,010
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	215
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	5.0
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	820
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	675
Leopold	3,000	100	100	dvd Rs.10	222½xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,415
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 6	1.5
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2070
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	25.
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs.20	325
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	713	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	845
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	840
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	320
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	...
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	640
Tata Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	680
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	50.
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	300	dvd Rs10	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	50nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	680
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	25.
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld.	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Seeds Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	11	155
[illegible]blaba	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
[illegible]	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
[illegible]rt	150	8,500	500	"25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
[illegible]nuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Lakhmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	355
Oomrar M...	000	250	a	15	265
New Berar	500	500	500	dvd Rs15	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	165
Prince of Wales	150	500	...	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	250	2,000
Punjab Woollen Mills	100	2,000	750	50	400
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
[illegible]lkert	37	200	all	12	200xd
		000	10	dvd Rs25	1,080

MISCELLANEOUS

				Half yearly	
[illegible]oock Ashtown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
[illegible]k Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
[illegible]dham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,000xd
New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,335
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	3.7
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	465
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	49½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,045
Tucker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	26½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced 95-10
Three-and-a-half per cent 1893 71
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans 119
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872 ....
City of Paris Loan ....
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond 102

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	15-6
Carolus	"	—
Mexican Dollars	"	—
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	"	—
Bar Silver	"	71-6
Gold Leaf	"	24-12
Bar Gold, English (100 touch)	"	24-9
Bar Australian	"	24-5
Bar Bombay	"	24-5
Bar Pekin	"	29

EXCHANGE

	Terms.	Rate.
Banks	On demand	1s. 3 23-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 23-32d.
Do.	3 Months sight	1s. 3 25-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 3 15-16
Do. do	4 Do. do.	1s. 4 1-32
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 3 29-32
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4
France	3 Do. do.	167 3-4
Do.	6 Do. do.	168 3-4
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	97 7-8
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	98 15-16
[illegible]	30 days	138 1-2 & 182

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBINO MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 7-51m., 8-25a. Low water, 2-6m., 1-47a.
P. and O. s. s. Shannon, with English mails of the 1st instant, due to arrive, 5 a.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.
Jamsetjee Nesserwanji Petit Library, annual general meeting, 5 30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Parel Gymkhana, 5-45 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 9-1m., 9-17a. Low water, 2-54m., 2-48a.
Araya Samaj, Mr. Anna Martand Joshi's lecture, 4-30 p.m.

FRIENDLY UNION DEBATING SOCIETY.—The annual general gathering will take place on Sunday, at 4 p.m., in the hall of the Proprietary High School.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business before the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court terminated yesterday; and the Sessions were formally dissolved.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—To-morrow (Sunday), members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue at 6 a.m., and at Hornby Villard 6-30 a.m., whence they will proceed further.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Balvantrao Appaji Sahasrabudhe, C. E., in English, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject: "Vedanta and its adaptability to our present condition."

FIRE.—A fire broke out, yesterday morning, in the room of a house, belonging to Hurrichand Pandurang, at Girgaum Road, destroying bed curtains and causing damage to the extent of Rs. 100. The fire was believed to have been caused by a lighted candle setting fire to the curtains. The fire-brigade was not summoned as the flames were put out by the neighbours.

STORM AT KHANDALLA.—A correspondant writes:—A heavy thunderstorm passed over Khandalla on Thursday. There was drizzling rain for about three hours, which has been very useful in laying the dust and reducing the weather temperature. The unexpected rain was welcomed by everybody on the hill, and we all hope that after these showers we shall have an excellent time here.

THEFT AT THE YACHT CLUB PREMISES.—Mr. Willock, a sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Marine, residing with Mr. Boileau in a room in the compound of the Yacht Club, has reported to the police that, some time between Saturday last and Thursday following, a gold watch, a gold locket, and two gold sleeve links, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 200, were stolen from a broken tin box in his room.

ACCIDENT TO A SEAMAN.—About half-past 7 o'clock, on Thursday morning, a seaman, named A. E. Pascall, aged thirty years, belonging to the steamship Avoca, while superintending the loading of some cargo from a lighter, which was lying alongside, attempted to push the sling which had got jammed, and in doing so overbalanced himself and fell into the lighter, injuring himself internally. He was conveyed to the St. George's Hospital, and detained for treatment.

REWARD TO A POLICE OFFICER.—Constable Bartley, of the Bombay Police Force, has obtained a reward of Rs. 45 for capturing one Nandram Boolasive, a Government opium broker and two others, named Ramlal Noopchand and Runzia Buldeo, with opium weighing 38 tolas in their possession, contrary to the Abkari Act, on the 23rd March last. The accused were convicted and fined—No. 1 Rs. 20, and Nos. 2 and 3 Rs. 25 each by Mr. Webb, the Presidency Magistrate, who had ordered Rs. 45 to be given to the police officer out of the fine.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

Overture	The Armourer	Lortzing
Selection	Dratchlieder	Barker
Song	For all Eternity	Mascheroni
	(Cornet Solo—Mr. Walcott.)	
Waltzer	Phantome	Gung'l
Gavotte		Fliege
Marche Militaire		Gounod

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE PAREL GYMKHANA.—By permission of Major S. Gore Browne and officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the G. I. P. Parel Gymkhana ground, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The G I P	Malfiggiani
Overture	Le Duc D'Olonne	Auber
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus	Caryll
Valse	Eldorado	Royle
Song	Mona	Adams
Polka	The Prussia Retreat	Malfiggiani

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURGLARY AT LADY JAMSETJEE ROAD.—Narayen Ramchundra Senjit, a Hindu, residing in a hut off the Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, has reported to the police that some time during the early part of Thursday morning his hut was entered through a window, and three wooden boxes, containing ornaments, silver articles, and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 472, were carried away. The boxes were subsequently found in the fields close by, broken open and their contents, with the exception of a few articles, valued at Rs. 60, abstracted. Some of the stolen articles are marked with complainant's name, whilst the others bear the name of complainant's wife. Police inquiries are in progress.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BOOKSELLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Khemraji Shrikrishnadas and Devnarayan Bhagwandas were again charged with publishing and selling, respectively, an obscene book, entitled "Kam Ratnam." Mr. Smith of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, prosecuted; while Mr. Payne, solicitor, defended the accused. Mr. Venkatrao R. Buxey, Chief Translator and Interpreter of the Police Court, and the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna were examined as witnesses, the first for the prosecution, and the second gentleman on behalf of the defence. Both the witnesses stated that the book was a translation of a Sanscrit medical work and that it was not calculated to harm public morals. Dr. Bhalchandra gave instances of similar works published in other Indian cities. The case is adjourned for further inquiry.

PARSI CONCERT.—As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, a concert of vocal and instrumental music by amateur Parsi ladies and gentlemen is to be given to-night, in the Town Hall, in aid of funds now being raised for the relief of patients suffering from the prevailing plague and for affording help to families rendered destitute by the death of their bread-winners. Following the example of Christians who organize such charitable concerts and raise funds for philanthropic objects, the Parsis have hit upon this plan, and several ladies and gentlemen have come forward to play on instruments and sing in English and Gujerati. The idea has been so warmly received that almost all the seats in the hall have been taken up, and there is still a demand for them. Mr. D. N. Patel, Veterinary-Surgeon, undertook the task, and he has been eminently successful in his endeavour to further the cause of philanthropy. Having been a clever actor and stage-manager formerly, and understanding all about concerts, Mr. Patel has deserved well of the public in this connection. His readings from the story of Rustam and Sorab, which were recently given by him, eminently fitted him for getting up the present concert. A portion of these recitals will be given by Mr. Patel before concluding the entertainment. The price of a ticket to all parts of the house has been doubled and fixed at three rupees; and yet the public have liberally patronized. Some of the ladies will make their "debut" on a public platform this evening, and their musical attainments will deservedly command attention.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

THE MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

MICHAEL DE QUADROS AND ANOTHER VS. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE SAHIAR AND ANOTHER.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment in this case which was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, delivered on the 31st July 1897. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for Cursetjee Nowrojee Sahiar and Dhunjishaw Framjee Chiny, the liquidators of the Marriage Provident Association, Limited. The matter came on before Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee in August 1897 upon a summons taken out by the liquidators, calling upon the former agents of the company, Messrs. De Quadros and company, to show cause why they should not repay the sum of Rs. 28,782-1-10 as monies misapplied or retained by them; or for which they, as such agents, had become liable, together with interest at 6 per cent. At the close of the enquiry, Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee directed that Michael De Quadros and Anthony De Quadros, the agents of the company, do forthwith pay to the liquidators, on behalf of the company, the sum of Rs. 28,730-1-10, being monies of the company retained by them in their own hands for commission due to them under the articles of association, but which, according to the true construction of the articles, they were not entitled so to retain, together with interest.

The agents appealed from the above decision on the ground that the learned judge was in error in holding that the term "gross receipts" in the fifth clause of the agreement meant only "actual cash receipts"; that he should have held that the sums deducted under clause 29 were in effect cash receipts of the association; and that he was in error in holding that the appellants were not entitled to their commission upon the sums of Rs. 219-7-1 and Rs. 84-14-0, referred to in the account C., and on all other sums standing on the same footing.

Mr. Justice Strachey, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, said the question was whether the appellants were entitled, as agents, and under their agreement, to retain for their remuneration a sum of Rs. 28,730-1-0, or whether the division court had rightly held that they misapplied or wrongfully retained that sum, and were liable to repay it to the liquidators of the company, with interest. After considering the various clauses upon which the question depended, their lordships decided that, taking exhibit C. as a type, the appellants were justified in charging commission at 5 per cent. upon all sums corresponding with the Rs. 84-14-0 standing to the debit of the marriage call account, but not upon any sums corresponding with the Rs. 219-7-1 deduction of the estimated amount of calls on subsequent marriages under article 29 of the articles of association. To this extent the order of the division court would be varied. Each party to bear their own costs of the summons throughout. The liquidators to have their costs, charges, and expenses out of the funds of the association.

A HENPECKED husband in France, whose wife would not permit him to cycle, thought to be revenged if he died first by leaving the widow his money only on condition she learned to ride a bicycle. After his death, the widow, not only learned to ride, but married the cycling instructor.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NICHOLSON, Commanding Mhow District, proceeds Home on six months' leave.

THE Government of India have requested the Burma Government to cancel the order that Government steamers would not be regularly available between Mandalay and Bhamo for the conveyance of troops and stores during 1898-99, and to allow the service to be continued.

MR. A. F. D. CUNNINGHAM took over the duties of Chief Political Officer to General Symons on the 13th instant. As everything remains quiet in the Khyber, all picquet duties have now been made over to the Khyber Rifles from Jamrud to Fort Maude.

No further steps towards the settlement of the future policy on the frontier are likely to be taken until after the Viceroy arrives in Simla. By the beginning of next month all information should be available for His Excellency's Executive Council to take up the subject.

A VERNACULAR paper says that the property of Nawab Anis-ul-Dowla of Delhi, which was claimed by certain persons, and was sold by them, has come into the possession of Government, the law courts refusing to recognize the supposed heirs. The case is still going on, and all who had a hand in the transactions have been summoned.

THE annual statement of works of public utility constructed at the expense of private individuals in the Tenasserim Division shows that during 1897, Rs. 2,68,535 were thus spent. The largest individual expenditure was at Kado, where Ko Na Auk constructed a "thein" at a cost of a lakh of rupees. At Kado also Maung Shwe O constructed a "wut" at a cost Rs. 70,000.

A TELEGRAM received at Rangoon on the 2nd instant from Calcutta stated that in the appeal to the High Court in the suit against the Pagoda Trustees, the High Court has confirmed the Recorder's decree with modifications. The trustees are to be allowed to retire, instead of being removed, and the costs of the appeal are to come out of the trust fund.

IT is said to be not unlikely that the vacancy in the Chief Court of the Punjab, caused by the approaching retirement of Sir Charles Roe, will go to Mr. T. G. Walker, who has been serving an apprenticeship in the judicial line for the past two months as Divisional judge of Lahore.

THE thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab have been conveyed to Sodhi Tika Ram Singh, Sodhi Kishen Singh, Sodhi Parduwan Singh and Bedi Sujan Singh for valuable and unselfish service rendered by them in having, in the interests of the public health, persuaded visitors to the Sikh Holi Fair at Anandpur in the Hoshiarpur district to disperse to their homes.

THERE is excessive heat over India generally as the present time, the highest temperature being in the Punjab, Upper Sindh and Rajputana. At Jacobabad the thermometer rose on the 10th instant to 112·20, being over 13 degrees above the average. It is, of course, too early yet to venture on conjectures regarding the coming monsoon, but so far as the snowfall and pressure conditions are concerned, there are no unfourable signs.

FULL reports, says the Punjab paper are now being awaited from the Political Officers before any further steps will be taken regarding the final action in connection with the future policy of frontier administration. The question of compensation from the tribes for the damage to buildings near the Khyber has to be considered, and also the return of certain looted property. About 70 rifles are still due from deserters in the Khyber Rifles.

THE export trade in wheat from India promises to be very large this summer, it being calculated that at least a million tons will be shipped. It is stated that some sixty steamers will reach Karachi during the month of June, and the Southern Punjab and North-Western Railways will have a busy time even before this. There are now very large stocks of wheat in the Punjab, and the cultivators on the lands watered by the Chenab Canal have a big reserve. They kept back much of last year's produce until they were able to judge what the present harvest generally would be, and they will, in consequence, now get lower prices than if they had sold at the time. All the same rates are high in consequence of the great demand in Europe.

NOTWITHSTANDING the varied precautions taken to prevent the spread of the plague to other parts of Sindh, the contemporary hear there was one case taken out of the train at Hyderabad on the 9th, and another at Jacobabad on the 10th instant. Both were imported and doubtful cases. Arrangements are being made at Karachi to give the people of that city the option of going into the segregation camp at Malar, and after a quarantine of ten days to be permitted to go to any part of India without further detention at any other segregation camp on the line, their quarantine being vouched for by the plague authorities at Malar. There appears to be no diminution of the plague at Deesa, the most affected parts being the bazaar and the Bengal Cavalry lines, where several cases are taking place, some proving fatal.

A MEMORIAL which has been sent to H. E. the Governor of Madras in Council by the Madras Trades Association on the subject of official interference with private trade. The memorialists go straight to the point. They strongly, and most reasonably, protest against "Madras Government expert officials" directly and openly managing the Lawrence Asylum Press, "which places it in unfair and unjust competition with private presses," but they also propound "a practical solution of the whole question."

THE authorities are disseminating the lessons of the Tirah campaign with praiseworthy promtitude writes a contemporary. In a paper on tactics given last month at the army examination the scene of the operations with which the problems set were supposed to deal, was defined as one in which the inhabitants "are actively hostile and extremely enterprising and fanatical," and "well armed with swords and breech-loading rifles, Martinis chiefly." Then, in showing how to lay out a camp, the candidate is asked to mark "watering and washing places." These are new considerations, and their inclusion would seem to show that the experience in this regard was not wholly satisfactory. Two questions deal with outposts at night, one of them being to define "the essential difference between outpost conditions under the circumstances here outlined and those obtaining in warfare between civilised foes in a European country." It is well-known that the Tirah Force suffered very heavily from sniping into camp, until the standing orders as to the lying out of the camp and the disposition of outposts had been modified. In another question the candidate is asked to discuss the difficulties of a party who go out with 2,000 mules and an escort to collect fodder in the face of active opposition, and to write out instructions for the officer commanding the escort, noting especially the hours of starting and return to camp. The candidate who answered this correctly, would have been extremely useful on more than one occasion during the frontier operations. The last question is as follows: "The tribes on the North-Western frontier of India are now largely armed with Martini-Henry rifles, whereas a few years ago they had only *jezails*, Enfields, and Sniclers. What extra difficulties and dangers are involved by this fact to the troops operating against them (*a*) on the march? (*b*) when halted?"

THE Amir has all along denied that the late Sipah Salar ever acted in a manner overtly hostile to the British Government; but writes the Allahabad paper if His Highness would consult the recent blue-books, he would see that the evidence on the point is difficult to get over. For instance, Sir Bindon Blood, in a report to Government, dated Panjkora, September 28th, wrote as follows regarding the negotiations with the Mamunds:—"The jirgah told the Native Political Assistant that the Sipah Salar had encouraged them to attack the troops and promised ammunition as well as compensation in kind for any loss of grain. This corroborates the information I received previously. I hear that special concessions have been promised the leading maliks who have property on both sides of the boundary." Major Deane on October 6th asked permission of Government to address the Sipah Salar direct, calling upon him to prevent the Amir's subjects from crossing the border, 1,000 of them having appeared by way of the Ghakki Pass. Two days later he telegraphed:—"Two mule-loads of ammunition arrived from Kabul this morning from Umra Khan to Ustad Mahomed and Said Usman, his followers, who are at present in the Mamund Valley." This ammunition must have been passed through Asmar by the Sipah Salar's orders; it was escorted by 20 of Umra Khan's men, armed with Martinis. When the Mamunds of the Watelai Valley finally submitted, they asked to be protected from interference on the part of the Amir or his representative, the Sipah Salar; they evidently dreaded punishment from the latter owing to their having made terms with the British Government. There is thus strong evidence to show that the late Sipah Salar actively assisted the Haddah Mullah and encouraged Mohmands, Mamunds and Bajouris to wage war.

THE advanced papers protest against the late Prussian Duke de Valencay being buried at Valencay. The late Duke, as Duc de Sagan, was a member of the Prussian House of Lords. His second son is in the Prussian Army, and served in the corps that overran the Valley of the Oise in 1870. The Emperor William can, it appears, invest any descendant he pleases of the late Duke with his Silesian title of Sagan. The persons to choose between are the second son aforesaid and Comte Hely and Baron de Talleyrand-Perigord, sons of the Prince de Sagan, now Duc de Valencay. The news of the honours accorded to the late duke by the Imperial German family have called forth shrieks of indignation in the offices of the "patriotic" papers. The "Aurore" truly remarks that the caste to which the De Talleyrand-Perigord's belongs becomes every year less national and more international. Its members are cosmopolitan. They live to be amused. Spurious nobles are accepted on the basis of wealth, and the wish to spend it handsomely. [illegible] necessary to have a rag of a character, [illegible] is a deep coat of gilding and respect for certain [illegible].

B. V. R. PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual prize-distribution in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps and with the tactical meeting of the R. V. R. A. and the Light Horse, came off last night, in the Town Hall, in the presence of the officers and members of the regiment and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Colonel R. S. Brown, V.B., Commandant of the Corps, presided and distributed the prizes. After the distribution the Hall was cleared for dancing, which was kept up until a late hour.

The following are extracts from the report of the Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association for 1897-98:—

The tactical matches which formed part of last year's prospectus were this year managed by a special committee of representatives from all the Volunteer Corps in Bombay.

Association prospectus therefore did not include these items. The competitions at Coola took place from Monday, February 28th, to Saturday, March 5th, 1898, and were divided into classes A, B and C as before. The entries for Class A were 36 against 33 last year. The entries for Class B were 33 against 22 last year. The entries for Class C were 91 against 50 last year. The All Comers Matches were 159 against 59 last year. The competitors included—From the Bombay Vol. Artillery 4, from the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers 2, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 158, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers, 1. The Gold Medal of the Association was won by Sergeant J. A. McKinnon, with 293 points, the Silver Medal by Lce-Sergt. W. Walmsley with 263 points, and the Bronze Medal by Captain T. M. English with 262 points. The N. R. A. Silver Medal went to Color-Sergeant H. Black with 89 points. There were no highest possible scores made during the meeting, but several scores of 34 and 33 out of a possible 35 appeared on the tickets.

Match XI, which is open to teams of six cadets from any cadet company (students only) and for which six teams entered, was fired for at Cooria, on Monday, 4th April, 1898, with the following result:—

			200 Yds	300 Yds	Total	Prize Rs.
St. Mary's College,	L Coy.,	Team	93	61	154	35
Cathedral High School,	I "	1st Team.	74	66	140	18
St. Peter's School,	M "	Team	76	56	132	12
Byculla Scottish School,	K "	Team	66	58	124	
Cathedral High School,	I "	2nd Team	51	26	77	
Cathedral High School,	I "	3rd Team	17	retired	17	

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

For the best aggregate score made by a cadet 15 and under 18 years of age, the Association Silver Medal—won by Corporal E. Joynt, "K" Company, with 41 points. For the 2nd best aggregate, the Association Bronze Medal—won by Corporal E. R. Fern, "I" Company, with 36 points. For the best aggregate score made by a cadet under 15 years age, the Association, Silver Medal—won by cadet G Pearson, "K" Company, with 31 points. For the second beast aggregate the Association Bronze Medal—won by cadet F. Jennings, "I" Company, with 28 points.

Owing to the Range being under repairs the Bayley Company Challenge Shield and the Nicholson Challenge Cup were not fired for.

The Tennent Memorial Marksmen's Challenge Cup—won by Volunteer F. H. English, "B" Company, with 72 points. The Highland Challenge Cup (presented by C. E. Phillimore, Esq.)—won by Vol. R. Rean, "F" Company, with 42 points. The Blaney Challenge Cup for shooting—won by "I" Company, with 1,014 points.

INDIVIDUAL MATCHES.

These matches were carried out between the 28th February and the 5th of March, at Cooria, the competitors being divided into the three following classes:—

Class A.—Open to all wishing to compete for the Association Medals.

Class B.—Open to Members who have never won an aggregate of Rs. 20 or over, in any previous Meeting of this Association.

Class C.—Open to Members who have never won a prize before.

Members electing to fire in any one class were barred from competing in any other.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER (LIGHT HORSE AND RIFLES) RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

List of Prize Winners.

	Prizes in cash Rs.	a.
Vol P Allen, B V R	5	0
Vol T L C Atkins, B V R	10	0
a Cr Sergt H Black, B V R	54	8
Lce-Corpl R J Byrne, B V R	20	0
Vol J H Burby, B V R	48	0
Sergt H Cassels, B V R	15	0
b Corpl O M P Clyne	1	8
Lce-Corpl T Cassels, B V R	15	0
Vol R D Carson, B V R	30	0
Vol A B Colkers, B V R	3	0
Vol T F Cabral, B V R	25	0
Sergt E Chitts, B V R	1	8
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vol	2	4
Lce Corpl P Connily, B V R	10	0
c Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	24	8
Vol J A D'Cruz, B V R	40	0
Vol A D'Silva, B V R	15	0
Vol H D'Silva, B V R	10	0
d Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	...	
e Capt T M English, B V R	50	0
f Capt F W English, B V R	25	0
Vol F H English, B V R	50	0
g Corpl E R Fern, B V R	...	
Sergt J W Gordon, B V R	20	0
Vol F Ginney, B V R	36	0
h Vol C Gibbson, B V R	23	0
Vol N B Goolsir, B V R	5	0
Cadet A Greene, B V R	5	0
i Corpl W J High, B V R	5	0
j Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	...	
k Corpl E Joynt, B V R	...	
l Cadet F Jennings, B V R	...	
Cr-Sergt W I Knight, B V R	50	0
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, B V R	5	0
Co-Sergt S King, B V R	30	0
Trumpeter W H King, B V A	35	0
Vol E S Leyne, B V R	27	4
Vol J L'Blond, B V R	43	0
m Cadet J Limpus, B V R	36	0
Sergt J A McKinnon, B V R	...	
n Vol F A Mason, B V R	11	8
Vol J R Miller, B V R	6	0
Vol H E Miller, B V R	3	0
Vol E Morrison, B V R	10	0
Cadet P Mahoney, B V R	5	0
Vol M A Mithen, B V R	10	0
Vol W A McQueen	5	0
Asst Engr B D McQueen, R N	..	
Cadet F Mason, B V R	10	0
Sergt W G Nicols, B V R	40	0
Vol H Netcher, B V R	26	0
Vol E Page B V R	18	0
Sergt H Pereira B V R	20	0
Cadet G Pearson, B V R	5	0
Lce-Corpl C Price, B V R	5	0
Lce Sergt Q Quintaba, B V R	13	0
Corpl H Row, B V R	30	0
Vol O Rubbert, B V R	5	0
Vol E T Stevenson, B V R	15	0
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	32	12
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	50	0
Sergt S Simpson, B V R	13	0
Vol T Stockbridge, B V R	31	0
Cr-Sergt R F Smith, B V R	3	0
q Vol R H Selkirk, B V R	...	
Lce-Corpl T Sale, B V R	5	0
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	47	4
Vol A H Underdown, B V R	43	0
r Lce-Sergt W Walmsley, B V R	2	12
Vol H Westerman, B V R	5	0
Sergt-Instr G Wells, B V R	10	0
L Co Team (St Mary's College), B V R	35	0
I Co 1st Team (Cathedral High School), B V R	18	0
M Co Team (St Peter's School)	12	0

a N R A Silver Medal and Messrs Whiteway and Laidlaw's Prize, value Rs. 40
b Messrs Bhicajee and Sons' Prize, value Rs. 50
c Messrs Lawrence and Co's Prize, value Rs. 25
d Messrs Thomson and Taylor Prize, value Rs 20
e Messrs Norman Brown and Co's Prize, value Rs 30 Bronze Medal of the Association
f Messrs Raja Deen Dayal and Sons Prize, value Rs 100
g Bronze Medal of the Association
h Messrs Marcks and Co's Prize, value Rs 25
i Messrs John Robert and Company's Prize, value Rs 25.
j Messrs Bourne and Shepherd's Prize, Rs 75
k Silver Medal of the Association
l Bronze Medal of the Association
m Messrs Treacher and Company's Prize, value Rs 100. Gold Medal of the Association
n D Duncan, Esq Prize, Value Rs 40
o T Vafiadits and Company's Prize, value Rs 30
p Silver Medal of the Association.
q Messrs Soundy and Co's Prize value Rs 50
r Messrs Lund and Blockley's Prize, value Rs. 50, Silver Medal of the Association

B Company Shooting Prizes.

Presented by Captain T D Collis Barry

1st Prize	Rs 15	Won by	Cr Sergeant E W Thomas
2nd	" 10	"	Sergeant W G Nicoll
3rd	" 10	"	Volunteer F H English
4th	" 5	"	" C Gibbon
5th	" 5	"	Corporal M Veevers
6th	" 5	"	Volunteer F X C D'Souza

C Company.

PRIZE SHOOTING.

Vol E T Stevenson	1st Prize.	..	A Gold Medal
L Sergeant W Walmsley	2nd "	...	Rs. 20
Vol F Hainsworth	3rd "	...	" 15
" N B Goodsir	4th "	...	" 15
" E Prescott	5th "	...	" 10
Cr Sergeant R F Smith	6th "	...	" 10
Vol N B Colkers	7th "	...	" 5
" T L G Atkins	8th "	...	" 5
" C R Rean	9th "	...	" 5
" W M Craggs	10th "	...	" 5

Prizes for Drill Attendance.

Vol T L G Aitkins	1st Prize.	..	Rs. 30
" C R Rean	2nd "	...	" 20

D Company Prizes.

Presented by Major F. F. Nicholson and Captain W. A. Layard Dunlop.

Attendance Prizes.

	Points.	Amount Rs.
Vol Sausman, J J	36	20
Lce Corpl Byrne, R J	29	15
Sergt Cassels, H	20 1-2	10
" Gordon, W J	19 1-2	10
Vol. Netscher, H.	19 1-2	10
Colr. Sergt. Black, H.	17 1-2	10
Vol. Mithen, A.	17 1-2	10
" Martin, E.	16	10
" Carson, R. D.	15 1-2	10
" Egan, J.	15	10
" Hendricks, J. W.	15	10
Corpl. Closson, H.	14 1-2	5

Special prize for attendance and smartness on parade.—Sergt McKinnon, J. A.—Rs. 15, and Vol. Page, E., special prize Rs. 5.

E Company Prizes.

Sergt Instr of Musketry J Limpus for services rendered to the Company, a Carriage Clock.
Sergt Moore, General efficiency, Rs 10
Corpl M X D'Souza, for attending every parade and general efficiency, Rs 15
Corpl J J D' Souza, for attending every parade and general efficiency Cup
Lce Corpl Moore, general efficiency, Rs 10
Volr Barrett, for attending every parade and general efficiency, Rs 15
Volr T Cabral, best recruit of the season, a Cup and 10 rupees
Volr J A D'Cruz, General Efficiency, Rs 8
Volr J X D'Sousa, attending every parade and general efficiency, Rs 15
Volr W B D' Souza, General efficieny, Rs 10
Volr A R Fernandes, general officiency Rs 10
Vol A Mendoza, general efficiency, Rs 10
Volr N Sampson, attendance at parades and general efficiency, Rs 15
Volr C Sheares general efficiency Rs 8
Volr F Theodore, general efficiency, Rs 8
Volr G Turner, general efficiency, Rs 10

F COMPANY, B V R.

Prizes presented by Capt R G Snell and Lieut F J Parrott.

Shooting Prizes.

	Rs.
Corpl H Row, Cup (Tomlinson's Challenge) and	25
Sergt E Chitts	20
Vol R Rean	15
Sergt S Simpson	12
Corpl W Limpus	10
Vol J W Vaz	8
Vol H E Miller	5

Recruiting prizes for members who have obtained most efficient recruits for the Company during the season—1st Lce Sergt Q A Quintaba, Rs 7; and 2nd Vol P Allen, Rs 3.

Drill prizes for the [illegible]

Corpl Simpson, Vol A E Blunt, Vol H E Miller, Vol E A Myer, Vol R S Rean, 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes to be divided, viz., Rs 2 each.

Lieut F J Parrott's prizes for full attendance at F Company Drills:—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Sergt S Simpson	10	0	Lce Sergt Q A Quintaba	10	0
Corpl S Simpson	10	0	Lce Corpl S Daniels	10	0
Lce-Corpl J D'Cunha	10	0	Bugler A F Clarke	10	0
Vol P Allen	10	0	Vol A E Blunt	10	0
Vol G A Bourillion	10	0	Vol R S Gordon	10	0
Vol H E Miller	10	0	Vol E Morrison	10	0
Vol E A Myer	10	0	Vol R Myer	10	0
Vol Ch Rhoderick	10	0	Vol R I Rean	10	0
Vol A Samuel	10	0	Vol A C Strelley	10	0
Vol G Wharton	10	0	Vol A E Rotchell	8	0
Corpl W Limpus	7	8	Vol C R Menashy	7	8
Vol T McLaughlin	5	0	Vol C R B Orton		
			Vol J Stuber	Rs 2	

Prizes presented by Mr D Miller for shooting and drill combined:—

	Rs.
Sergt S Simpson	12
Vol R J Rean	8
Corpl S S Simpson	5

The G. Company (Captain J. W. Smith,) had no prizes to give, as most of its members were busy in connection with the plague duty during the year, and in consequence could not attend the drills.

COMMANDANT'S PRIZES, 1897-98.

I.—For the Members in the Adult Companies who are Extra Efficient and whose total at the end of the season is highest in points for attendance at parades.

	Prize. Rs.
Lce-Sergt Q Quintoba, F Co	150
Cyclist P Soundy, Cy Section	50
Vol A E Rotchell, F Co	40
Sergt G Simpson, F Co	80
Vol C Roderick, F Co	30
Vol J J Sausman, D Co	30
Lce-Corpl R J Byrne, D Co	30
Vol C R Rean, C Co	30
Bugler A F Clarke F Co	25
Lce-Corpl S A Daniels, F Co	25
Cyclist-Corpl F Hogan, Cy Section	25
Vol E S Lynn, B Co	20
Sergt A R Sharp, E Co	20
Vol F Hainsworth, C Co	20
Corpl W Limpus, F Co	15
Vol R F Gordon, F Co	15
Sergt H Cassells, D Co	15
Vol H Netcher, D Co	10
Sergt J W Gordon, D Co	10
Vol A C S Strelley, F Co	10

II.—For the Cadets in each of the five Cadet Companies whose total in class firing and attendance at parades combined is the highest at the end of the season:

H COMPANY (CADETS).

	Prize.
Cadet R Fredricks	Silver watch and chain
Cadet H Vincent	Rs. 15
Cadet A O'Brien	" 10

I COMPANY (CADETS).

	Prize.
Cadet R Fido	Silver watch and chain
Cadet R O'Rielly	Rs. 15
Cadet C Cooper	" 10

K COMPANY (CADETS).

	Prize.
Cadet F Brennan	Silver watch and chain
Cadet F Coulson	Rs. 15
Cadet M Schmidt	" 10

L COMPANY (CADETS).

	Prize.
Sergt H Pereira	Silver watch and chain
Corpl D Allix	Rs. 15
Corpl D R Hogan	" 10

M COMPANY (CADETS).

	Prize.
Cadet G Steele	Silver watch and chain
Cadet H Myer	Rs. 15
Cadet G Brady	" 10

III.—For Adult N. C. officers in Cadet Companies whose total at class firing and attendance at Parades combined is the highest at the end of the season:

	Prize. Rs.
Cr Sergt P Walshe	25
Cr Sergt S King	15
Corpl R Roberts	10

IV.—For the members of the Band whose total is highest in class firing.

	Prize. Rs.
Bandsman M A Athaide	30
Bandsman F J D'Souza	25
Bandsman D A Fernandes	20
Lce Sergt Z C D'Cruz	15
Bandsman P A Fernandes	10

BUGLERS' PRIZE.

Bugler A. F. Clarke, "F" Company.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, APRIL 17.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Agutter in B flat—Hymns Introit No. 2, 137, 312 and 125.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 140, 132 and 130. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Woodward in A.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (no Matins).
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 181, 229 and 231. Psalm 147.
8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
6 p.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens).

9-30 a.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
7 p.m.—Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.

Behind the Apollo Hotel.

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. I. F. Row.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Rev. W. H. Stephens.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art).

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 135, 175 and 197.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 136, 180 and 302.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher—Hymns 274, 184 and 268.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 205, 323 and 390.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist, Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Matins and Address.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong, Preacher, Rev. Father Gardner.
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 125, 323, 193 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 134, 126, 499, 133, and 232.

ST. PETER'S ARMENIAN CHURCH.

Easter Eve. April 16.

3 p.m.—Evensong.
4 p.m.—Mass.

Easter Day. April 17.

6 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Mass.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

8 a.m.—Morning Service.—Hymn 11. Ps. 100. Hymns 66 and 162.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Ps. 43. Tune 388. Hymns 55, 59 and 293.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 14th April:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Sydney	Mail.
Karachi	Major Scott.
Naini Tal	Manager Civil and Military Orphanage Press.
Moulmein	Messrs. C. Misquita and Co.
Coconada	Singamuchitty Venkata Chalapatty.
Rajahmundry	Sivagrathapu Sreenivas.
Sholapur	Saik Mosamed Naik Mamam Regiment

EXPEDITION TO THE ANTARCTIC.

MR. C. E. BORCHGREVINK, who is about to lead an expedition to the Antarctic regions, gave to the members of the Glasgow branch of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, in the Philosophical Society's Hall the other evening, an account of the objects at which the expedition aims, and the means to be taken to accomplish them. Sir Renny Watson presided, and in introducing the lecturer, stated that he was so enthusiastic in regard to Antarctic exploration that he had shipped before the mast in a whaler some years ago in order to visit these southern regions. Sir Renny Watson also mentioned that the funds for the present expedition were being supplied by Sir George Newnes. Mr. Borchgrevink said it was remarkable that at the end of the nineteenth century comparatively nothing had been done in the exploration of the Antarctic regions, a work which had been described as one of the greatest geographical enterprises yet to be undertaken. It was all the more remarkable from the fact that according to present belief there was in the Antarctic Ocean a continent twice the size of Europe, which was first discovered by Captain Cook in 1772, who touched the land south of Cape Horn. When he (the lecturer) sailed to the Antarctic regions some years ago the object of the expedition was to discover whether the black whale was to be found there. On the present occasion he meant that the expedition should investigate with regard to the sealing industry. There was, he thought, no reason to think that this practical kind of work would interfere with the scientific objects of the expedition. For the purposes of the expedition he purchased a barque of 400 tons, built in Norway by the same man who had designed and built the Fram. The vessel, which was named the Southern Cross, was thirty-six inches through the sides, with nine feet of solid oak through the bows, sheathed with greenheart and steel plates, and it was to be fitted with a triple expansion engine for propelling purposes. It was intended that the expedition should sail from the Thames in July under the British flag. He himself was, he stated, a Norwegian by birth, but half British. In entrusting him with the leadership of the expedition he thought Sir George Newnes had shown a great amount of moral courage by selecting him from before the mast of a whaler. From the Thames the vessel would proceed by the Cape of Good Hope to Hobart Town, in Tasmania, and thence to Victoria Land in the Antarctic, which he hoped to reach about the end of December, the Summer in these regions. The crew would consist of twenty-four men and eight scientific men, including himself. To obviate the danger of ice pressure during the winter he intended that the vessel should land him and seven others at Cape Adair with [illegible] instruments [illegible] and provisions for [illegible]

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE LATE RIOTS.

IN accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam a reply was sent to the solicitors of Reuter's Agency to which a reply was received by the Anjuman. The following are copies of the letter and the reply:—

Anjuman-i-Islam Bombay, April 7, 1898.

To Messrs Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors to the Reuter's Agency, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant which was placed before the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay at their meeting last evening. A report of the proceedings of the meeting appears in this morning's papers from which you will see in what light the Committee looks at the telegram sent by your client to the London Press.

Whatever may have been thought by your clients at the time and whatever may have been the information on which they based the telegram, it must, we think, be quite clear to every body acquainted with the feeling's of the Mahomedan Community of India that there was no foundation for the suggestion or insinuation that the riots were due to any other cause than the measures adopted by the Plague Committee and the manner in which they were carried out. Nor can there be the least foundation for the supposition that any really influential Mahomedans whether in or out of the city of Bombay, were at all concerned in instigating the riots. Nor have the Anjuman any reason to suppose that any responsible authorities ever entertained the belief so opposed to the well established reputation of the Mahomedan community for loyalty and devotion to the British Crown.

The Anjuman of course does not in the least, desire to impugn your client's good faith, but it must indignantly and emphatically repudiate the charge of disloyalty implied in the telegram. We are unable to understand who are the "Authorities" referred to in the telegram. They cannot be the Bombay Government nor the Commissioner of Police, and it is a satisfaction to us to know, that the latter has authorised the Anjuman to use his name in repudiating the charge of disloyalty as against any influential members of our community.

Under these circumstances the Anjuman was a little surprised at the tenor of your letter which, instead of expressing any regret for the mischief which the telegram was calculated to cause, rather seeks to justify its contents by relying upon what may have appeared in some newspapers here on the subjet. We do not exacly know what newspapers are referred to in your letter, but it is enough for us to say, that no matter what the source of your clients information was, the information itself was incorrect and so far as we know without one particle of justification for it.

We recognise the important services your clients' Agency are rendering to the public here and abroad and their well earned reputation for care in collecting information and it is this fact which makes the telegram in question the more harmful to our community. The Anjuman feels assured that when the true facts are made known to your clients and when they realize the character and position of the gentlemen who compose the Anjuman and the sources of information which they have at their command so far as the feelings and movements and actions of the Musalman Community are concerned, that your clients will admit that their previous information was incorrect or defective, and that they will now do what lies in their power to remedy the mischief as far as possible by sending a message to the English Press recognizing the loyalty of the Musalmans of India generally and contradicting the suggestion that any influential Mahomedans instigated the riots for reasons other than those connected with the Plague operations. We do not presume to dictate to your clients the terms of the message which we leave entirely to their own sence of fairness and justice. We have, however, drafted a telegram which we enclose for your client's consideration and it will give us much pleasure to know that our suggestion has been excepted in the same friendly spirit in which it has been offered. Our sole desire is to place the Mahomedans before the British Public and Press in their true light, namely, as loyal and devoted subjects of Her Majesty the Queen Empress to whom every charge or insinuation of disloyalty or sedition is absolutely abhorrent and to be repelled with indignation.—Yours truly.

(Sd.) FATEHALI SHAIK AHMED,
(Sd.) KAZI KABIRUDDIN,
Honorary Secretaries' Anjuman-i-Islam

DRAFT TELEGRAM TO BE SENT HOME.

In connection with our telegram of the 10th March, to the effect that the Bombay riots were supposed by the authorities to have been instigated for other than plague reasons and to have been prompted by influential Mahomedans in other parts of the country, the Anjuman-i-Islam a representative and influential Association of Mahomedans in Bombay, informs that there is not the least truth in that report. The Musalmans of India are as loyal to her Majesty's person and the British Crown as ever.

Reuter's Telegram Company Limited, Bombay Agency 13th April 1898. The Honarary Secretary Anjuman-i-Islam Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—Your letter of the 7th inst. addressed to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne has been forwarded to me for disposal, and I must apologise for the delay in replying to it which was caused by the holidays. I have much pleasure, however, in informing you that I wired to the London press on the 11th inst. as desired by you, and informed them that you had held a meeting to protest against the statement that the riots were instigated by influential Mahomedans who had solemnly declared their loyalty.

We always do our best to avoid partisonship, but felt hurt that we were attacked without being first asked for an explanation.

If any of your members of Committee or your Secretaries would wish to see me personally, I can then fully explain the grounds upon which the message in question was sent.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) HARRY N. WILLIAMS,
General Manager.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 15TH OF APRIL, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·771	N	5	104·6	81·1	46	...	4·54	−0·89
Sirsa	29·775	NNE	5	110·3	75·8	34	...	1·28	−0·87
Delhi	29·712	SE	8	103·7	73·4	48	...	2·91	+0·04
Agra	29·729	SE	7	107·0	78·9	38	...	2·71	+1·34
Cawnpore	29·777	ESE	2	103·9	78·1	54	...	1·47	...
Allahabad	29·787	E	4	103·6	77·3	52	..	2·39	+0·37
Jhansi	29·754	SW	3	108·7	81·7	34	...	1·92	+0·33
Jacobabad	29·770	NNE	2	113·2	75·1	44	...	0·43	−0·77
Karachi	29·8.9	SSW	7	92·4	76·6	79	...	0·43	−1·39
Jeypore	29·773	WNW	4	105·6	75·5	24	...	0·56	−1·09
Ajmere	29·796	SW	6	105·9	76·6	26	...	0·22	−1·15
Deesa	29·837	SSW	8	110·9	74·0	35	...	0·16	−0·58
Ahmedabad	29·838	NW	1	108·1	78·5	41	...	0·78	...
Bhuj	29·826	W	10	111·3	73·4	33	..	0·13	−0·39
Rajkot	29·829	W	6	109·9	70·9	34	...	0·30	−0·25
Ghadechi	29·8 0	SW	7	105·6	84·3	28	..	0·29	...
Veraval	29·853	NW	6	85·1	75·3	8.	..	0·14	...
Neemuch	29·8 3	NE	7	108·1	77·6	21	...	0·54	−1·49
Indore	29·807	NW	1	107·5	74·1	44	..	0·56	−0·48
Saugor	29·804	SSW	6	106·3	79·6	43	...	1·41	−1·17
Jubbulpore	29·792	SE	4	106·5	75·6	31	..	3·36	+0·67
Hoshangabad	29·794	NE	2	109·6	79·2	33	..	0·50	−1·46
Khandwa	29·812	W	5	112·7	80·1	19	...	0·09	−1·29
Raipur	29·812	SW	6	105·5	78·1	39	...	1·72	+0·77
Nagpur	29·852	Calm	..	107·2	76·6	44	...	2·64	−0·51
Amraoti	29·852	WSW	8	109·4	78·8	49	..	0·71	−1·70
Akola	29·825	SW	5	111·1	82·3	32	...	0·17	−2·72
Surat	29·856	SE	4	106·2	77·6	74	...	1·68	+1·42
Malegaon	29·829	Calm	10	108·3	78·1	41	...	0·10	−1·16
Bombay	29·896	S	7	89·6	78·5	87	...	0·17	−0·75
Poona	29·894	WSW	8	104·0	70·9	42	...	0·38	−1·59
Ahmednagar	29·873	NNW	7	103·8	71·9	33	...	0·02	...
Aurangabad	29·858	SW	5	107·6	79·2	25	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	29·856	S	6	105·1	77·9	35	..	0·37	−1·93
Ratnagiri	29·899	Calm	4	90·9	78·4	77	..	0·52	−0·33
Belgaum	29·922	Calm	10	95·7	67·3	65	..	2·80	−0·69
Goa	29·917	Calm	7	90·0	82·4	81	...	0·19	...
Karwar	29·893	NNE	5	91·3	80·5	79	...	0·41	−2·47
Mangalore	29·884	NE	3	93·3	81·4	78	...	0·02	−4·00
Calicut	29·871	NE	7	91·8	80·0	74	...	2·98	−5·04
Cochin	29·875	N	M	91·5	81·1	74	...	6·38	−7·47
Bangalore	29·915	E	8	92·8	68·8	68	...	0·50	−4·89
Secunderabad	29·871	NW	7	100·7	72·5	46	...	0·93	−2·40
Masulipatam	29·886	SSE	6	92·6	79·1	78	...	1·75	−6·80
Bellary	29·878	NW	6	103·7	78·8	44	...	0·81	−2·03
Cuddapah	29·860	E	L	102·7	78·9	58	...	3·46	−2·61
Madras	29·868	S	5	92·5	77·0	74	...	9·67	−10·61
Coimbatore	29·896	E	4	96·9	74·6	75	...	3·93	−2·86
Trichinopoly	29·902	NNE	7	101·1	77·8	66	...	3·29	−6·76
Negapatam	29·887	NE	14	88·5	81·9	80	...	11·12	−19·85
Colombo	29·868	E	6	89·5	74·0	80	0·09	37·97	+2·59
Aden	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Sirsa, Delhi, Ghadechi, Indore, Saugor, Jubbulpur, Hoshangabad, Akola, Malegaon, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras, and has been steady, or has changed only slightly, over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in Gujarat, Rajputana, Lower Sind and at Lahore, Indore, Saugor, Khandwa Raipur, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Secunderabad and Bellary, and south-easterly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to light. Raipur reports severe gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Neemuch, 14 at Bhuj and Ajmere, and 12 at Khandwa. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of season in several places, the largest variations being noticeable in places lying to the north of latitude 20°. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jaccobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Sirsa, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Negapatam. Light showers have fallen at Colombo. The weather is generally fine and settled over the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th April, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·851
Temperature of the Air	degrees	83·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79·6
Dew Point		[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air		[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded [illegible])		[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at [illegible]) day	degrees	89·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		79·4
General Directions of wind*		SW, NNW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	163

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.

UTTERING FALSE COINS.

In the Thana case, Empress vs. Khursetjee Shapurjee, the decision of Mr. Shephard, Magistrate at Andheri, was as follows:—

In this case the accused is brought up by the police charged under a number of sections relating to making and uttering counterfeit coins.

The court holds that the charge could be framed under any of these sections.

It may be well to relate first the actual facts alleged by the prosecution. The accused is stated to have offered to a tea-seller at Bandora (witness No. 2) an electroplated one cent piece of Raja Brook of Sarawak as a rupee, and to have received change for it as such. It is further alleged that eight days or so previous to this the same accused paid an electroplated copper coin to a garrywalla as an eight-anna piece, and received change for it as such. It is also alleged that when accused was searched several electroplated coins of various kinds were found on him, also an electric battery and certain documents showing him to be an electroplater, or at least that he represented himself to be an electroplater. There is further in evidence a statement of the accused made to the 2nd-class magistrate at Bandora, in which he admits the transaction with the tea-seller and explains it by saying that he gave the coin by mistake. Now as regards the nature of the offence, in the first place the coins are not counterfeit. They are merely electroplated copper coins. At the worst, the accused could only be charged with altering the appearance of a coin with the intent that it might pass as a coin of a different description (Section 248, I. P. C.) (none of the coins are Queen's coin except an electroplated English penny), and of fraudulently passing such coins (section 250, I. P. C.). Now the court holds that there is not sufficient evidence on which to presume that the accused electroplated the coins with the intention of passing them as silver coins, nor is there any evidence that the coin or coins actually passed were electroplated by the accused. It is only fair to the accused to assume that he was practising electroplating on copper coins, a dangerous but not necessarily criminal pursuit. None of the electroplated coins would deceive any educated persons. To bring the action of the accused under section 248, I.P.C., the coins must have been electroplated with fraudulent intent, and the court holds that there is not enough evidence to show this. The position of the prosecution has been described. It remains for the court to examine it. The accused's counsel has put the case in a nutshell. He says that his client did give the 1-cent coin in question to the tea-seller. He had several electroplated coins in his purse, and he gave this coin by mistake. Being in a hurry to catch his train he said that he would repay the tea-seller afterwards. The learned counsel for the defence also made some criticisms on the evidence of the garriwalla. He framed a charge with reference to this part of the case, but on further consideration it agrees with the counsel for the defence that the charge cannot stand. The main fact which influenced the trying magistrate was this: A copper coin was produced which the garrywalla says was the one given him, electroplated by the accused. He put it in the fire and the electroplating came off. The trying magistrate after framing the charge made some experiments with other coins electroplated by the accused, and came to the conclusion that the coin produced by the garrywalla could not possibly have been put in the fire, and had the electroplating removed that way. The coin produced was just like an ordinary copper coin, bearing no trace of fire on it, whereas the coin experimented on by the magistrate showed clear sign of having been subjected to a high temperature. There is also this fact, not sufficiently noted by the defence: in the statement of accused to the 2nd-class Magistrate, Bandora, no mention is made of the garrywalla's coin. Now, if the police had known of the fact at that time, it is almost certain that they would have informed the 2nd-class Magistrate, and that he would have questioned the accused on the subject. The court is reluctantly of the opinion that the garrywalla's story is quite possibly one of those missing links in the chain of evidence which the police in this country are too fond of supplying and to which no value of any sort can be attached. Now to consider what the court holds to be the actual facts:—Accused did actually offer the Rajah Brook coin to the tea-seller and received change for it, as if it were a rupee. This is admitted by accused to the 2nd-class magistrate, and is admitted by his counsel. The question for decision is was accused's conduct in reference to this fact consistent with the supposition that he honestly made a mistake about the coin. The court holds it is not. There seems no doubt that the tea-seller was deceived by the coin. He accepted it, he says, on the accused's assurance, as a rupee and gave change, accordingly. Accused says that he was in a hurry, and therefore offered to pay the tea-seller on a future occasion. The tea-seller's version is that accused said that the rupee was a good one; if, however, it should be found to be bad accused would refund the money. Now the tea-seller in his evidence says that after accused had gone, he went to a police sepoy doing duty at the station and said that he had been given a bad rupee. He pointed out accused when accused returned, and got him arrested. In the "punch-namah" which is attested by respectable persons, the tea-seller gives a much more probable statement that he on finding the rupee to be not genuine, on the next occasion he saw accused, asked accused to give him a good coin instead and accused said he would. The tea-seller had him arrested as he did not fulfil his promise. The court cannot hold that accused's action was that of an honest man. Giving the accused the most favourable interpretation possible of his action, it is clear that he gave this electroplated coin, perhaps unintentionally, and received change for it. If the tea-seller's statement before the court is accurate accused's obvious duty was to refund the change at once. If his statement in the "punch-namah" is accepted the case is still worse for accused, for he had a longer time in which to rectify his error. Accused's behaviour before the court must in the opinion of the court be taken into consideration against him. Besides consistent malingering he has shown himself capable of telling any number of the grossest lies. His statement to the court is on the face of it false from beginning to end, and his counsel admitted it to be false by refusing to consider it. Accused is convicted of cheating under section 420, I. P. C., and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month and a fine of Rs. 50, and in default to one month's further rigorous imprisonment. The electroplated coins in possession of accused should be destroyed. The rest of the property may be returned to him.

An appeal has been lodged, and accused admitted to bail.

A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION OF JONAH AND THE WHALE.

ONE by one old beliefs are shattered and legends destroyed, until presently we shall have none. Still it might have been thought (writes "Red Spinner" in the angling column of the "Field" this week) that the dear old whale that swallowed Jonah would have been left us. It is, no doubt, true that the beautifully written narrative in the Old Book has struck in the gizzards of sundry inquisitive critics, who are always wishing to prove that everybody is wrong. Attempts have even been made, I believe, across the Atlantic, to prove that what really occurred was that Jonah swallowed the whale. There is a much newer rendering it seems; for my friend, Mr. Christy, sends me a copy of the proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology wherein the Rev. C. J. Ball an eminent Oxford Hebrew scholar, most learnedly gives grounds for doubting whether there was any whale at all in the matter. His contention, after a study of the pictorial origin of the cuneiform characters, is that the symbols go to show that Nineveh means "the house of the fish," and that Jonah's three days' sojourn has an explanation that may be based upon this reading. "For this fact," says the Rev. Mr. Ball, "at once suggests that the three days' sojourn in the House of the Fish—that is, in Nineveh—might be symbolised, or Haggadically represented, as a three days' abode in the bowels of a great fish, much as Israel's enforced sojourn in Babylon could be compared with being swallowed up by a dragon."

ONLY A LITTLE AT A TIME.

THERE are sound objections to one's knowing too much about his own body. I am going to tell you what they are; not to-day, but soon. To make sure of them you will have to watch these articles sharply in the newspapers. Yet we should know a little and a fraction of that little I will serve up now. Please favour me with your attention.

Right across the middle of the body is a large, thin, flat muscle, stretched like a canvas awning—the diaphragm. By it you are divided into two large storeys or compartments. The upper one contains the heart and lungs, the lower one contains (chiefly) the stomach, the intestines, and the liver. The most painful (internal) diseases occur downstairs, the least painful upstairs.

The entire right side of the lower compartment, from the top down to the short ribs, is filled by the liver, which is suspended to a mere point of the diaphragm and shakes about with every movement you make.

Now, from the location of the liver we have a word used for ages to express one of the most unhappy conditions a human being can fall into—the word hypochondria (often abbreviated to "hypo"), the word meaning "under the cartilages."

"For seven years," writes a correspondent, "I suffered from complaint of the liver. I was very bilious, my skin was sallow and dry, and the whites of my eyes yellow. I had much pain and weight at my right side, and constantly depressed and melancholy. It seemed to be out of my power to take a hopeful or cheerful view of anything. The effect of this complaint on the mind was one of the aspects of it hardest to bear.

I had lost my natural appetite, and ate to support life, but there was no more any genuine relish for food or drink. The bad taste in my mouth made all that I took taste bad. Sometimes I would be taken sick and throw up all I had eaten; and after a meal, no matter how slender and simple, I was troubled with fulness and pain at the chest. I used many kinds of medicines, and while some of them may have relieved me for the moment, none conferred any lasting benefit, and I was soon as bad as ever.

In March, 1892, I read in a small book of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done in cases similar to mine, and was especially interested in the account given in the book of the nature and duties of the liver, and its disorders. I got a bottle of the Syrup from Boots' Drug Stores, and after taking it a few days felt quite like a new man. It seemed to correct my stomach and liver and clear my system of all bile; and it left me in capital health. Since that time I have kept Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house as a family medicine and have commended it to all my friends as the best known cure for ailments like the one from which I suffered so miserably and so long. You can use this statement as you like. (Signed) John Gent, 59, Coventry Road, Bulwell, Nottingham, March 21st, 1895.

"In the spring of 1891," writes another, "I found myself in bad health. I had no appetite, and the little I did eat did me no good, gave me no strength. I had great pain and weight at the chest and right side, and my skin turned sallow and dry. My kidneys also acted badly and from time to time I had attacks of gravel and cold, clammy weakening sweats broke out all over me. Being only seventeen years old when the trouble began I was greatly alarmed and anxious. No doctor was able to help me, and I continued thus for over three years. In June 1894, I began to use Mother Seigel's Syrup and soon felt better, lighter, and more cheerful. And by taking it a few weeks longer I recovered my health and strength. Since then, when I have any stomach, liver or kidney symptoms I resort to Mother Seigle's Syrup and it never, fails to set me right. You can publish this letter. (Signed) C. Hanson, New Inn Lane, Gloucester, May 31st 1895.

The stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all connected parts of the food and digestive system. When disordered (usually through torpidity of the stomach) they cripple the body and throw a gloom as of night over the mind. On the earliest sign of anything wrong with them use Mother Seigel's Syrup at once.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

FOR CYCLISTS.—Standard Cyclometers at Rs. 3-8-0, Nickel-Plated Cycle Lamps from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.—From DUSTUR and DANUR, Kalbadevi Road.

DECK CHAIRS.—In great variety, comfortable and durable, from Rs. 7-8. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RS. 3-8 Quite New CYCLISTS Web Waist Belt Nickel Fittings, Leather Watch pocket and Straps adjustable to any size.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

FINEST AUSTRALIAN OATS, Whole Rs. 9 per cwt., and Crushed Rs. 9-8 per cwt. Apply R. SCOTT and Co., Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

STORM HALL, BELVIDERE HILL, UPPER FLOOR, To be LET, FURNISHED, for six months from 1st May, BILLIARDTABLE and Tennis Court. Rent very moderate. Cool, breezy situation. Apply to J. PEARSON, on the premises.

WANTED TO PURCHASE a cheap second hand OIL or STEAM ENGINE with BOILER complete in perfect working order, about 2 or 3 horse power suitable for driving Soda Water Machinery. Apply with particulars to, C. T. ROBBIE & Co. Chemists, Allahabad.

WANTED, at once, EXPERIENCED COMPOUNDERS. Apply WITTOBA RAMCHANDAR, proprietor, Brand &. Co.

WANTED, a SECOND-CLASS EXPERIENCED ENGINEER for an Up-country Press and Ginning Factory. Apply with Testimonials to "A.," care of this Paper.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE executed in the most Artistic Style and finish in Platino type, Argento type, Bromide Opals, and Opalines, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India. Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Bombay. Hydraulic Lift available to Visitors.

JUST RECEIVED, BRITISH, ARMY PORTRAIT ALBUMS decorated with 20 Military Designs. With Music, Rs. 40 without Music, Rs. 25.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—ROOMS available for HOT WEATHER SEASON. Apply early.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL CO., LANOWLI, has been re-opened, entirely new and expert Management, ten minutes walk from the Station; Westerly upper storied rooms; Table excellent. All Home Comports provided.

MATHERAN—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known and Comfortable European Hotel is NOW OPEN. The most central position is a great advantage to residents. Terms moderate.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 15.

As the close of last week saw the commencement so the opening half of the present week saw the end of the Easter holidays, for which our local markets were closed till Tuesday, when the enquiry for Cotton from Exporters showed an improvement, while from the same source came a better demand for Wheat and Seeds. Exchange has been a firm market with a tendency in rates to advance, our quotations this evening being 3-32d. higher than last week's for Bank, and 3-16d. for Private Paper. Money is intensely scarce. Quotations for Government Paper have declined from last week's closing level, being 1 per cent. lower for 3 1-2 per Cents, and also 1 per cent. for Threes. Freights have been quiet in tone. In Imports there has been a moderate demand.

MONEY.—The Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on Tuesday disclosed a falling off in all the items of which it is made up save one, viz., Government Securities, to which there was made last week the trifling addition of ½ lakh On the other hand, the Cash Balance decreased by some 19 lakhs, at 69 3-4 lakhs, against a diminution in the previous week of some 15 1-2 lakhs, at 89 lakhs. From Private Deposits there were withdrawals of 12 3-4 lakhs; and of some 4 lakhs from Public Deposits at the Branches; of 2 1-2 lakhs from Public Deposits at the Head Office; 3 lakhs from Loans; and 1-4 lakh from Balances with other Banks.

Meanwhile Money is very scarce. The Bank of Bombay rate is unaltered at 13 per cent., and that in the open market at 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—On re-opening on Tuesday after the Easter holidays the market was firm in tone at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were plentiful, but only a small amount was reported sold at 1s. 4 1-8d. Rates soon advanced, and sales of Bills then took place at 1s. 4 5-32d. and 1s. 4 3-16d., the latter rate having been unobtainable at the close. Bank Wire and Demand were offered at 1s. 3 15-16d. and 1s. 3 31-32d. respectively, without finding takers. The market continued firm on Wednesday, when 1s. 3 31-32d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 1-2d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Bills were reported placed, and there was a moderate enquiry at 1s. 4d. for Demand, which was available thereat, and a small amount of Telegraphic was done at the same rate. Yesterday quotations opened at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4d. for Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day with only a moderate enquiry though a fair amount of Bank Wire was reported. Three months' sight Bills were quoted at 1s. 4 1-4d., but were not plentiful. To-day the market has been firm in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter were placed at the rate, and later on in the day 1s. 4 9-32d. was the best obtainable. The enquiry for Bank ready Wire was but limited, and 1s. 4d. was done for Telegraphic, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 4 9 32d.	"
Francs do.	1·71 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On Tuesday when the market re-opened there was a weak feeling, with 94 7-8 quoted for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and with 3 per Cents nominally unchanged at 88. Rates were quiet in tone on Wednesday at 94 1-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-2 for Account; Threes declined to 87. A decline took place yesterday in rates to 93 7-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-4 for the Settlement in a quiet market; Threes remained at 87. To-day the market has been weak and declining in tone at 93 1-2 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 7-8 for Account; Threes remained at 87.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 119, and Port Trust Bonds at 102.

SHARES.—This market has been generally quiet, not to say dull, during the past week, and the only changes in prices we have to report this evening are a decline of Rs. 20 each, in China, and Colaba Land and Mill; and of Rs. 10 each, in Manockjee Petit, and Standard. In Miscellaneous shares, Back Bay Baths have declined Rs. 10, and Kemp and Co. have advanced Rs. 2. In Banks, Bank of Madras are Rs. 25 lower; and Bank of Bengal, Rs. 10; while, on the other hand, Bank of Bombay, are Rs. 5 higher, and Commercial and Land Mortgage, Rs. 2.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In "Grey Goods" there has been a good demand for "Shirtings," and "Jacconets," and rates are generally weak. Holders are willing sellers but buyers are indifferent. Only a small business has transpired in "Bleached, Dyed," and "Printed Goods" locally, but the tone of the markets at Delhi and Cawnpore is satisfactory, and more practicularly so for "Mulls" and "Jacconets." For "Turkey-Red Goods" the market is quiet, and rates are unchanged. In heavy weights of "Locally-made Goods" a small business has passed. The clearances of "Imported Goods" from the bazaar during the week have been about 3,000 packages.

YARNS.—There has been only a moderate demand, and China buyers have done but little. The market is weak in tone, and without any quotable change in prices. We quote:—

Twst	No. 6s	Mule,	As.	3 3-4	to	4 3-8	per lb.
"	" 8s	"	"	3 7-8	"	4 1-2	"
"	" 10s	"	"	4	"	4 3-4	"
"	" 12s	"	"	4 1-4	"	5	"
"	" 16s	"	"	4 13-16	"	5 1-2	"
"	" 20s	"	"	5	"	5 5-8	"
"	" 24s	"	"	5 3-4	"	6 3-8	"
"	" 30s	"	"	6 1-2	"	7	"
"	" 40s	"	"	7 1-4	"	8	"

METALS.—Save in Yellow Metal, in which a decline of 8 ans. per cwt. has taken place, there has been no change in prices.

COALS.—Owing to the strike in Cardiff, and to the difficulty in getting railway waggons for the coal from the Bengal mines to Calcutta, the Coal market has advanced, and a large business in Cardiff as well as Bengal has been effected at higher prices. Cardiff Coal per s. s. Neptune and Knight Errant has been sold at Rs. 18 1-4 to Rs. 18 1-2 per ton; and "Wilson's South Yorkshire," May to August delivery, at Rs. 16 1-2 per ton. "Bengal Deshagur," July to December shipment, changed hands at Rs. 13 1-4 per ton, and a line of "ready Deshagur" per s.s. "Mahratta" was sold at Rs. 14 1-4 per ton. "Ready Giridhi Bengal" was done at Rs. 15 per ton; and small lots of "Jardine's Navigation" were sold at Rs. 13 1-4 to Rs. 13 1-2 per ton. The market closes firm; we quote alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 18 1-2 per ton	Rs. 18 1-4 per ton
Cardiff	" 18 1-2 "	" 18 1-4 "
Davison's W. Hartley	16-1-2 "	" 16 1-2 "
Seebpore	" 14 "	" 13 1-2 "
Deshagur	" 14 1-4 "	" 13 1-4 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON—With the improved demand from shippers for this staple which has been noticeable, the purchases by them have correspondingly been greater, while the local mills have been buyers to a limited extent. To-day the market has been quiet in tone, with a small business passing, and prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Cotton of the New Crop into Bombay during the week have been 80,500 bales, compared with 64,500 bales to hand last week, and 57,500 bales in the corresponding week last year. The total falling off in this season's arrivals of New Cotton as against last is now 51,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs.	143—3 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good		"	137—3d.
Do. Good		"	132—2 29-32d.
Belatee, Fine		"	145—3 1-8d.
Do. Fully Good		"	140—3 1-32d.
Khandesh, Fully Good		"	143—3 2-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good		"	151—3 3-16d.
Dhollera, Fine		"	158—2 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good		"	150—3 3-16d.
Do. Good			.....
Do. do.	25th May 1898	"	147—3 3-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good			......
Do. do.	25 May	"	159—3 11-32d.
Westerns do.		"	......
Do. do.	25th May	"	148 3 3-16d.
Broach, Fine		"	161—3 3-8d.
Do. Good		"	160 3 11-32d.

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	149,500	239,000
Berar	321,000	263,500
Khandeish	262,500	209,500
Barsee and Nugger	65,500	43,500
Hingungbat	8,500	10,000
Persian and Sind	11,500	11,500
Broach	75,000	104,000
Dhollera	45,000	97,500
Compta and Dharwar	2,500	13,500
	941,000	992,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.
For 8 days	80,446	60,412	110,811
From 1st Jan. to 14th April	822,445	767,435	1,021,203
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 8 days	7,045	33,122	21,564
From 1st Jan. to 14th April	139,735	275,238	375,199
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For 8 days	1,032	4,356	19,325
From 1st Jan. to 14th April	135,066	200,357	120,320

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—In "Seeds" prices show a decline of one anna to 2 annas per cwt., quotations for "Bold Linseed" and "Mixed Gingelly" being 2 annas lower, and those for "White Gingelly" and "Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed 1 anna lower; while "Wheat" is higher to the extent of 2 annas for 91 per cent, and to that of 1 anna for 85 per cent.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	205,266	43,169	165,091
Do. from 1st January to 14th April	856,778	347,911	1,339,671
Linseed for 8 days	60,738	10,191	179,652
Do. from 1st January to 14th April	397,4?7	83 992	1,872,148
Rapeseed for 8 days	133,610	50,854	61,412
Do. from 1st January to 14th April	303,470	131,652	281,570
Gingellyseed for 8 days	29,170	12,953	40,427
Do. from 1st January to 14th April	620,635	319,394	764,255

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	51,006	......	31,752
Do. from 1st January to 14th April	318,852	811	310,947
Linseed for 8 days	54,074	16,674	176,031
Do. from 1st January to 14th April	757,571	145,467	931,062
Rapeseed for 8 days	94,503	32,312	16,981
Do. from 1st January to 14th April	412,433	152,425	272,169
Gingellyseed for 8 days	33,192	54,241	83,051
Do. from 1st January to 14th April	772,342	253,730	808,034

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	110 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62
Bar Silver	25 15-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £29,400,000; Decrease, £600,000; Public Deposits, £12,000,000; Decrease, £600,000; Other Deposits, £35,900,000; Decrease, £800,000; Other Securities, £34,100,000; Decrease, £1,300,000; Notes and Gold, £18,400,000; unchanged. The Bank's Reserve is 58 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer India left here for Aden, at 5 p.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames left here at 6 p.m., yesterday, and she is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Monday next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,197 tons, Captain F J Cruess, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Lorie, 1,693 tons, Captain H Grahl, will sail to-day for Mesina and Naples, with a general cargo.

THE s s Treiyon, 1,990 tons, Captain C Blake sailed yesterday for Trieste &c. with a general cargo.

THE s s Kirkfield, 2,289 tons, Captain A Gibson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles &c. with a general cargo.

THE s s Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G Baldwin arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, (3rd April, with a general cargo, and 12 deck passengers.

THE s s Telena, 3,124 tons, Captain T Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (4th April,) with Cargo of 4,898 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain J S Hutcheson, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, and Lieut E G Vaughan, Mr. W Fraser and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 672, tons, Captain, E C Russell, will sail to day for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Captain Arthur Young and Miss Browning, as cabin, and 65 deck passengers.

THE s s Mahratta, 3,888 tons, Captain, N Bannatyne arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (5th April with a Cargo of 7,000 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.

THE s s Scotia, 1,834 tons, Captain, R J Garrick, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant, from Batoum (25th March,) brought a cargo of 1,00,000 cases of Kerosine oil. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain G Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon (31st March,) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Wright, Mr. Saunders, Dr. Nicolas Lobo, and two deck.

THE s s Imperialist, 2,177 tons, Captain, A Gladstone, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Glasgow, (3rd March) via Liverpool and Manchester, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain, T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Busreh (3rd April) via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev and Mrs Hansen and infant, Mrs Thorburn, Mr R Knight, Mr Thornett, Mr and Mrs J Steele, and 8 children, Signaller, Leone and 24 deck.

THE German East Africa Line S S Safari, 891 tons, Captain, F Kiene, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c. with a genaral cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Biermann, and two children, Mr and Mrs Mehta, Fatmabai, Mrs (Dr) Beale, Mrs Beale, Mr Wilson, Mr Yates, Mr Masten, Mr D Lima, Mr Soares Mrs Maccallum, Mrs Dunning and infant, and 255 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Imperialist	2177	Gladstone	M Goa		F M & Co
B	Kirkfield	2290	Gibson	Marseilles	15-4	W&AG&Co
C	Mohammadi	1232		Jedda	16-4	B v P S N Co
E	Rajpootana	1312		Zanzibar	18-4	M M & Co
F	Kt Companion	2393	Durant		20-4	K N & Co
H & J	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	15-4	F Heyer
K	M Sepher	2 88	Henry	Venice	18-4	W&A G & Co
L	Bq Parvady	458	Jungham	Mauritius		V Ebraham
M	Afghan	1439		N F		H C Joosub
N	Idzumi Maru	1999	Nunomie	Japan	21-4	N Y Kaisha
O	Northlands	2212	Hughem	Liverpool	20-4	J M & Co
P	Trelyon	1890	Blake	Trieste	15-4	W&A G& Co
Q	Lorie	1694	Grake	Naples	15-4	R Bros

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Mahanadi	547	Fakeer	Bhownagar	14-6	S & Co
Sabarmati	524	Fakeera	G Ports	14-4	S & Co
Poorani	532	Ahmed			S & Co
Brahmani	524	Cassum	Mangalore	15-4	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	20-4	M M & Co
2	City of London	2356	Scarff	Karachee	16-4	F F & Co
3	R Rubattino	3014	Barabino	Genoa	28-4	N G Italiana
4	Bancoora	2197	Cruess	Calcutta	16-4	M M & Co
4	Bormida	1 99	Noera	China	25-4	N G Italiana
5	Parramatta	2854	Preston	China	26-4	P & O Co
6	Ganges	2110	Creery	Aden	16-4	P & O Co
8	Bombay	2049	Turner	Antwerp	23-4	J M & Co
12	Brinkburn	2096	Martin	Havre	18-4	B'bay Co
13	Thyra	2244	Dumming	Genoa		W&A G & Co
15	Khandala	1318	Whitehead	P Gulf	15-4	M M & Co
16	Courland	760	Lenton	Natal	15-4	D A & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dumra	732	Russell	Karachee	15-4	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agents.
Clyde	1039	P & O S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Khandalla s	Whitehead	Busreh, April 3
15	Mahratta s	Bannatyne	Calcutta, April 5
	Telena s	Scott	Calcutta, April 4
	Lawada s	Clarke	Rangoon, March 31
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Mauritius, April 3
	Futala s	Cane	Calcutta, etc.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Courland s	Tenlon	Natal, etc.
	Vadala s	Hutcheson	Zanzibar, etc.
	Maria Teresa s	Marovich	Trieste.
	Treyon s	Blake	Triest, etc.
	Safari s	Kiene	Zanzibar, etc.
	Kirkfield s	Gibson	Marseilles, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Lorie, Grahl, for Naples, etc.
" Dumra, Russell, for Karachi.
" Bancoora, Cruess, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kola, for Karachi.
" Bormida, for China, etc.

REGIMENTAL PRIZES.

1—The Tennent Memorial Sergeants Challenge Cup, won by Lce-Sergeant Q Quintaba, F Company.

2—The Tennent Memorial Marksmen's Challenge Cup, won by Volunteer F H English, B Company.

3—The Tennent Memorial Drill Challenge Cup, won by Lce-Sergeant Q Quintaba, F Company.

4—The Bayley Challenge Shield for highest score in class firing, won by Lce-Sergeant W Walmsley, C Company.

5—The Highland Challenge Cup for Shooting, won by Volunteer A R Beau, F Company.

6—Colonel Sir Lytttelton Bayley's Challenge Cup for General Efficiency, won by F Company.

7—The Blaney Challenge Cup for Shooting, won by I Company.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AKYAB.

BIRTH.

WHITEHEAD—April 9, at Akyab, the wife of W. B. Whitehead, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DURAND—April 10, at Simla, the wife of Colonel Algernon Durand, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898.

WITHOUT going to the extreme of French prudery in regard to the *chose jugee* it is happily the custom of journalists in this country to abstain from criticism of the finding of Juries or the sentence of Courts. Such reticence is not always practised in England, where cases are frequently tried over again by the newspapers, the prisoners set free, and judge and jury placed in the dock. Where all classes are accustomed to obey the law and its infraction is condemned by all but professional burglars and their friends, that development of the right of private judgment does not do any great harm. In India it might be otherwise. It is therefore only from a full sense of the public interests involved that we desire to refer briefly to the outcome of the trial of the five prisoners charged with the murder of Corporal [illegible] and Evans on the 9th March. The evidence of five witnesses clearly identified the accused as being amongst the foremost of a riotous crowd armed with lathis, who beset the two soldiers as they were quietly walking along the Grant Road. One of them, Taylor, was felled to the ground and savagely beaten. Evans when struck ran into a baker's shop and was followed by ten or twelve men; he caught up an iron tray, and endeavoured to shield himself from the blows rained upon him. Being thrown down the accused seized him by the legs and arms and dragging into the street continued to beat him. The fifth accused, breaking his bamboo on the head of the unconscious victim, ran into the shop, and getting an iron rake or sling-rod struck him with it on the face, which was so disfigured that it was impossible to identify him afterwards by his features. Both men died after being removed to the hospital. The law in such cases is clear. All concerned being equally guilty of murder, guilt was brought home to the five men who were placed in the dock. They were well known by name to shopkeepers and their customers or neighbours. No witnesses were called on their behalf. Their counsel did not contend that they were not present, or even hint at an *alibi*. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee, summed up the evidence with care and impartiality, and pointed out that the case was of serious importance in the interest alike of the public and of the State. He told the jury that if the evidence satisfied them that the accused were members of an unlawful assembly the common object of which was to assault Europeans, and that they had caused the death of the unfortunate soldiers, they were bound to bring in a verdict of guilty, while if there was any doubt as to the prisoners' guilt or of identity they should give them the benefit of it.

The jury were unable to agree to a unanimous verdict. Six returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, and stated that it had been proved that one of them, No. 5, Mohamed Ali alias Soudagar, when he broke his stick on the head of the deceased Evans, returned to the shop for the iron rake and continued to strike him with it. Three of the jury returned a verdict that all the accused were not guilty on all the counts. They told their colleagues that nothing would make them change that finding. A third of the jury apparently contemplated with serenity the acquittal of men whom the clearest evidence showed to have been the most active in attacking, pursuing, and slaying with every circumstance of callous brutality two inoffensive and unarmed men quietly walking together in a public street at noon day. The majority took a different view and the prisoners were found guilty, the learned Judge accepting the verdict. In the Central Criminal Court, London, there would have been only one sentence—that of death. In India the law gives the presiding Judge the right to use his discretion. Mohamed Ali, who had differentiated himself from the others by arming himself with an iron weapon when his lathi broke in his hand, was sentenced to death. The other four equally guilty in act and in law were sentenced to transportation for life. Seeing that two men were done to death in the open day with savage cruelty in the presence of crowds of people, not one of whom lifted hand or voice to save them, it would certainly seem desirable to bring home to those concerned the murder of passers-by in the open streets brings their own lives into peril. It was not the fault of the rioters that the number of men actually killed in the streets "in pursuit of the common object of assaulting Europeans" was restricted to two. The fortunate arrival of Major Ross on horseback in advance of his soldiers rescued a young German European in imminent peril; an Englishman was saved by the courageous interposition of two medical officers who on their bicycles charged a crowd of men dealing deadly blows on the prostrate body of their victim. On the 9th November, Europeans were the quarry. At any moment it may be as on former occasions that Hindus or Mussulmans or Parsees are endangered by an outburst of sectional or sectarian animosity. The one guarantee of safety against such outbreaks is the certainty that the law will vindicate its authority and deal out punishment fully proportioned to the outrage against the peace and security of Her Majesty's subjects in Bombay quite as much as in all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions. When of five men convicted of the murder of unoffending men in broad daylight, in a wide thoroughfare, one only is visited with the highest penalty, it can scarcely be said that the law is a terror to evil-doers. Surely, Number One who signalised his escape from the gallows by endeavouring to bite off the nose of the policeman removing him from the dock might well have been included with Mohamed Ali in the higher sentence. It is at all events some consolation to know that none of those five scoundrels are Bombay Mahomedans whom they have no claim to represent or champion. As is generally the case with ruffians guilty of exceptional crimes they came from the Mofussil bringing with them from the far north doubtful antecedents and lawless habits. Such men are always foremost in every tumult and give most trouble to the authorities.

ARCHIBALD FORBES' Life of Napoleon the Third, just published by Chatto and Windus, recalls the memory of a Sovereign who gave France eighteen years of great prosperity and made her the leading Power in Europe, to be cast into an abyss of disaster and humiliation when his energies failing and his health broken he waged hopeless war and lost throne and liberty at Sedan. The Third Republic owes its existence to the Second Empire, which made it possible and even necessary. But far from recognising its origin it has sought to efface and deny it, and has so well succeeded that the great part played in European history by the nephew of the great Emperor has been well-nigh forgotten by the world at large. Louis Napoleon is chiefly remembered as the Man of December denounced with Vitriolic hate by Victor Hugo, and the Man of Sedan who surrendered his sword to the King of Prussia and was a prisoner in Germany while the heir of the great victor was proclaimed German Emperor in the Palace of Versailles. All that happened between the coup d'etat and the "debacle" is clear gone from the public mind. The Crimean war and the siege of Sebastapol, the war which drove Austria out of Lombardy and enabled Cavour to found the Kingdom of Italy, the acquisition of Cochin-China, the immense impetus given to French trade and industries by the Treaty of Commerce with England, through the personal collaboration of the Emperor and Cobden; all these things are less familiar to the present generation than far less important chapters of ancient history. Mr. Forbes is well qualified for the task of writing a life of a very remarkable man, the most vilified, the most fortunate, and with one exception the most unfortunate of all the sovereigns whom destiny called to the most brilliant and the most unstable throne in Europe. He has consulted all the available sources of information, including, be it said, the abundant *Chroniques Scandaleuses* given to the world by the "Gentleman of the Pavement" who profited by the national disasters to effect a revolution while the enemy was marching on Paris. That coup d'etat deprived France of her one hope of obtaining assistance from the Foreign Powers favourable to her and under engagement to co-operate with the Emperor. It seems scarcely necessary to dwell at length on the more or less apocryphal mystery attending Louis Napoleon's birth. His mother, Hortense de Beauharnais, was married to Louis, afterwards King, of Holland, and it was not a marriage of affection. But there is no suggestion that the two elder children were not the offspring of the marriage; the first, named Napoleon, being regarded by the Emperor as his probable heir. That favourite child died to the great affliction of the parents, who after an estrangement came together under the influence of a common sorrow. They were in the Pyrenees together. Admiral Verhueld, a Dutch officer, was also there, and was in friendly terms with Queen Hortense. But when Louis Napoleon was born there was no whisper of scandal. King Louis took an active interest in all the arrangements for the event; Napoleon sent him his felicitations. Young Louis was the first Prince of the House of Bonaparte born in the purple, and a great deal was made of him. It was truly said that a hundred and twenty millions of people celebrated in twenty different tongues and dialects the birth of Hortense's child. He was received into the Imperial circle as a possible heir of the mighty Emperor.

When it is said, as our author says with perfect truth, that the future Napoleon III. in no wise resembled the Bonapartes, but that he resembled the portraits of a certain Dutch Admiral, it would be only fair to add that he resembled his mother Hortense in her very strongly marked features much more. King Louis was morose, self-contained, unsympathetic to his wife, whom he did not love, having been denied the hand of her cousin, whom his imperious brother would not permit him to marry. There were traits in Louis Napoleon's character, especially when playing the conspirator with signal success, which may well have been inherited from the self-contained undemonstrative Louis. The Emperor's missing smile which struck the observant Moltke years before the campaign of 1870-71, came to him with his mother's expressive features. Never was there a career in which fortune played such innumerable parts. The author of the life dwells on the vicissitudes: "He was a fugitive before he could speak articulately. In the interval between his 20th and his 40th year he was a prisoner in Strasborg, Lorient, Ham, and the Conciergerie. He was an outlaw for more than half of his life. There were incidents at Strasborg, and, later, at Boulogne, which brought upon him the mock and jeer of Europe. He carried a baton as a special constable in Park-lane on Chartist's day. Then by a sudden turn of fortune, he became President of the French Republic. The "coup d'etat" made him Emperor of the French; and thenceforth, for some fifteen years, he was perhaps the most considered man of Europe. Such a career was possible only in France after half-a-century of revolutions." The early attempts of the heir of Napoleon to secure himself recognition as such and claim the throne of his great uncle covered him with ridicule. As nothing succeeds like success so nothing fails like failure. The Imperial adventurer philosophically said: "No great enterprise succeeds at the first attempt!" and refused to acknowledge himself beaten. He showed extraordinary tenacity of purpose throughout his whole career, and a wonderful serenity in misfortune. While his enemies and the man in the street set him down as a commonplace schemer of no capacity, given to impossible dreams, very shrewd men discerned in him the exceptional qualities that eventually made him the absolute ruler of France and the arbiter of Europe. The ultimate catastrophe was due to the fact that the position to which he had forced his way while he had the support of men like de Morny—his uterine brother,—de Maupas, Persigny, and men of like mould, only the genuius of his uncle could have sustained him in those dizzy heights when their support was withdrawn. Not the least of his mistakes was the abandonment of the Napoleonic principle of absolute authority and the endeavour to play the impossible role of a constitutional monarch when all the Parliamentarians were his implacable enemies. Had he been still autocrat in the summer of 1870, Prince Bismarck would not have been able to precipitate war by the manipulation of a telegram. The Emperor was fully conscious that the military strength of the Empire was not equal to the strain of war; but he was powerless to resist the patriotic fervour of the cries,—"To Berlin! to Berlin!" As might be expected, Mr. Forbes is at his best in describing the campaigns of the Empire—all deceitfully successful until the last, which engulfed the Empire

WHEN Sir James Westland laid his Budget Statement on the table of the Supreme Legislative Council, on March 21st last, 3½ per cent. Government paper was quoted in Bombay at 95 5-8 for money and 95 7-8 for account. It has since steadily declined, until it stands to-day at a lower rate than at any time since the Afghan War, the discount for ready transactions being no less than Rs. 7-4-0. There can be no doubt that the effect of tight money in bringing down Government paper has been accelerated by the announcement contained in the Budget that it is the present intention of Government to raise a new rupee loan of three crores. The grave mistake of going to a money market where accommodation is so limited as to seriously handicap trade, for a rupee loan when the capital can be much more advantageously raised in London, was pointed out in these columns when the Budget was published, and the mistake made in formulating such a policy has been shown by the subsequent steady decline in Government securities. Last year when a rupee loan was foreshadowed in the Budget the effect on prices was not very serious as most business men thought that the intention would certainly be abandoned, unless financial conditions greatly improved in the country. But the adherence of Government to the policy of rupee borrowings last monsoon, in spite of the warnings that were uttered, has led to the belief that a similarly short-sighted course will be pursued this year, and as a consequence the depreciation of the value of Government paper has been accelerated. It remains to be seen, however, whether it will be possible for Government to so recklessly adhere to a programme they are at liberty to alter as they please, as to float a new loan under the monetary conditions that are likely to prevail for some months to come. The exports this season are very heavy, and business is not likely to become dull again for several months. Before the docks were built in Bombay, the advent of the monsoon brought the export trade to a practical standstill, but now shipping goes on steadily during the rains, and the month of September is often reached before a lull comes. Indeed, it sometimes happens that business is more brisk during the monsoon than in the earlier months of the year. Under these circumstances, a well known expert here believes that there will be very little, if any, relief of the existing tension until the end of May, and that September will be reached before the Bank rate is down to 6 per cent. If this prediction proves to be correct, it cannot be believed that Government will adhere to their "present intention." When the three crore loan was raised last August at Rs. 98-5-3·88 the Bank rate here was 4 per cent. How can Government therefore expect to float a debt with any approach to success at a time when the Bank rate is likely to be double or nearly double what it then was? Of course the position may be greatly altered in the meantime by the adoption of measures for placing the rupee on a permanent basis of exchange, and the forecast we have referred to is based on the supposition that no such steps will have been taken when the time comes to raise the loan. We must wait and see, but under existing exchange conditions the policy of floating a three crore loan in India a few months hence is deserving of all the severe things said about it by Mr. Sleigh in the memorandum recently published in these columns.

THE chief features of the export trade of India during the eleven months of 1897-98 ended on February 28th last, have already been dealt with, and it will not be without interest to briefly examine the returns of imports. The net falling off in receipts of merchandise during the period as compared with the same time in the previous year was 354 lakhs of rupees in value, and this in spite of substantial growth in some departments of trade. The purchases of articles of food and drink, for instance, were one and three-quarter crores higher than in 1896-97, the addition in the case of the single item of sugar being 145 lakhs. The increase occurred principally in regard to the bounty-fed beet sugar from the Continent, Germany, and Austria Hungary (a comparatively new competitor) sending between them a larger quantity than Mauritius, our principal source of supply. It is the indigenous supply rather than that from Mauritius which is being displaced by the Continental sugar, particularly in the Bengal markets. The next highest increase is in railway plant and rolling stock (other than Government stores, which were 59 lakhs of rupees higher in value than in 1896-97, although in that year the imports were 95 per cent. in excess of the average of the preceding five years, this being due to the energetic prosecution of railway construction work by Companies under the authority of the three years programme. Metals also increased by 55 lakhs, but in machinery and millwork there was retrogression to the extent of nearly 64 lakhs, this being partly due to the suspension or abandonment of mill projects in Bombay consequent on the pralayzing effects of last year's visitation of plague. The imports of this description into Bombay fell from 11[…] lakhs in value to 90 lakhs, and decreases are registered from all the other ports except "Madras." Chemicals, drugs, medicines, and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials show an increase of 15 lakhs of rupees, which is only what might be expected in view of the existence of the plague epidemic. An increase of 26 lakhs of rupees is reported in mineral oils, but this is not participated in by either of the two great countries of supply—Russia and the United States. "Other countries," by which is meant Langkat petroleum from Sumatra and Java, sent India considerably over seven millions of gallons of mineral oil, as against an average of a little more than half-a-million gallons in the two preceding years. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles show a decrease of 77 lakhs, but this is a small loss when compared with the reduction of imports of cotton piece goods to the extent of over four crores of rupees. The falling off in piece goods and yarn at Calcutta was no less than three crores in value, and at Bombay it was one and a quarter crores. Karachi is credited with 793 la[…] worth as against 214 lakhs in the previous year, but the totals show this to be a manif[…] error, 195 lakhs being the figure intend[…] The falling off in a year when the output of the Indian mills was greatly diminished was clearly due to the poverty of the people while the pressure of scarcity was upon them. But it is a curious fact that in a period when India purchased four crores worth of cotton goods less than in the corresponding months of the preceding year she absorbed six crores and three-quarters more of gold and silver treasure. In manufactured and partly manufactured articles other than cotton the imports fell from 1,071 lakhs to 143 lakhs, owing to the same cause which diminished the imports of the principal medium of clothing for the people. It is especially worthy of note [that] now that the United States is developing considerably her trade with us in grey unbleached piece-goods, the imports having increased from three and three-quarters lakh in value in eleven mouths of 1895-96 to over fifty lakhs in the same period of last year. It may be mentioned that our total trade with America in 1896-97 was valued at 628½ lakhs. The trade with Spain is quite small, consisting chiefly of imports of Spanish wines, and exports of wheat and raw cotton.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of March 1896, Rs. 16,50,06,000; March, […] Rs. 13,87,39,000; March, 1898, Rs. 15,96,95,000.

THE trial of another batch of rioters was concluded before Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee and a common jury at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday. D[…] Govind and Keshav Kushaba, Hindus, were found guilty of having been, on the 9th March last, members of an unlawful assembly and having set fire to a municipal hand-cart and a hose-reel, of the aggregate value of over Rs. 810, 2nd Coombharwada Street. The prisoners were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years each.—In another case, Khodabux Ra[…] Mahomed Fazal, and Abdul Karim, Mahomedans, were convicted of rioting on the 9th March, and setting fire to the plague chowkey near the County Jail, the screen erected round the gallows at the jail, and ambulances belonging to the Plague Committee. His lordship told the prisoners they had been convicted on clear evidence of setting fire to valuable property in a populous part of the town; and each of them was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years. A Mahomedan named Mahomedan Ibraim, who pleaded guilty to the cutting off the nose of his wife with a […] on the 30th March last, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

ON and after to-day, till further notice, the University Clock will be stopped for repairs, and fitting of the new hands.

IN his speech at the Provincial Conference at Kumbakonam Mr. John Adam, the President, took Mr. Winterbotham, the Settlement Commissioner, severely to task because in the Legislative Council (Mr. Winterbotham) had "talked of grain va[lues]" whereas the real point as to which Government reversed their policy was in respect of soil valuation. Mr. Adam said he did not wish "to bring the […] of the Settlement Department into contempt, . . . it really appeared that he was comparatively ig[norant] of the history of the subject." The ignorance, if […] is clearly however on Mr. Adam's side, for in S[ettle]ment parlance "grain values" and "soil valuat[ion]" are synonymous terms. "Grain value" is the s[hare] of the produce due to Government, calculated in Madras measures, and this share depends on the classification of the soil,—theoretically of each particular field. The terms mean, in fact, identically the same thing; so that Mr. Adam really revealed his ignorance, not that of Mr. Winterbotham.

THE complete reorganisation of the French forces on the German frontier is naturally attracting a great deal of attention on both sides of the border. R[…] it is merely the formal completion of a work that has been going forward for many years, and takes the form of the creation of two new army corps, the reorganised 6th and the 20th. Colonel Robert, in the "Fr[ance] Militaire," leaves it to philosophers to discuss the "strange coincidence" that it is at the very time when the "honour of the Army is most fiercely att[ack]ed" that the keystone is being placed in the arch of national defence. The work, he truly says, has been accomplished in silence, but is, nevertheless, the great achievement which, during the last quarter of a century has crowned the patient and laborious efforts of France. He recalls how, in 1881, he passed through Lorraine and visited the valley of the M[…] and then crossed the border to Metz and Strasburg, to find an alarming contrast between the situation on the German and French sides of the frontier. On one hand were strong bodies of organised and disciplined troops, provided with their auxiliary services, and ready to march; on the other, except for the division at Nancy, which formed the […] important group, only troops scattered and without cohesion between Belfort and Mezieres. Epinal, […] and Verdun had only three or four 4th battalions. Colonel Roberts saw forts well armed with guns under command of sub-lieutenants of the reserve. The danger was so manifest that he immediately made a report upon it to the Minister of War. Since that time great sacrifices have been made, with the result that the 6th Corps was augmented by the creation of eighteen regional regiments, sixteen battalions of fortress artillery, and several regiments of field artillery and cavalry, and by the strengthening of many corps. Colonel Robert gives high testimony to the spirit shown by the 6th Corps and by General Herve who has been in command, and remarks that its traditions will descend to the new 6th Corps, to the 20th Corps grouped round Nancy, and a 21st Corps which virtually exists before Epinal, and of which the official creation is but a question of time. The officers appointed to command the 6th Corps (Chalons) and the 20th Corps (Nancy) are Generals Kessler and Monard.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SENATE AND THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, April 14.

Owing to the large number of speakers the vote of the Washington Senate on the Committee's report on the President's Message to Congress will not be taken before to-morrow, and even then the issue is uncertain as the Senate's Resolution must agree with that of the House of Representatives, which is milder, before the President acts.

THE PRESENT PROSPECT.

Nevertheless, war is regarded as scarcely avoidable.

REASSEMBLING OF THE CORTES.

The Spanish Cortes will reassemble on Wednesday owing to the crisis.

REPORTED INTERVENTION OF THE POWERS.

It is reported that the Powers contemplate again mediating between Spain and America on more definite lines.

THE SPANISH REPRESENTATIVE AT WASHINGTON.

April 15.

The Spanish Cabinet has authorised the Foreign Minister to recall the Spanish representative at Washington immediately President McKinley sanctions the Resolutions of Congress.

NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has opened a National Subscription to increase the Spanish fleet.

The Queen Regent heads the list with one million pesetas.

THE SENATE'S COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Washington Senate will probably sit continuously until the vote is taken on the Committee's report.

THE LEASE OF KWANG-CHAUWAN.

The lease of Kwang-Chauwan to France has been confirmed.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Craven Stakes :—

Jeddah	1
Count Schomberg	2
Calveley	3

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA AND PRINCE HENRY.

April 14.

The Emperor of China has consented to treat Prince Henry of Prussia as an equal.

This concession is unprecedented, and breaks down the last barrier of Chinese exclusiveness.

THE MURDERERS OF MR. GREAVES.

Reuter wires from Teheran that one of the murderers of Mr. Greaves has been captured and another killed.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, April 15.

Captain Wood, 6th Regiment (Infantry), Hyderabad Contingent, officiates as Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, vice Captain Levers.

Mr. K. B. Hughes, I.C.S., officiates as Assistant Secretary for Berar to the Hyderabad Resident.

Captain H. L. Showers is posted as Political Agent in South Baluchistan.

Sir Charles Roe is permitted to resign the Civil Service from the 4th May.

Military Department—Lieutenant-Colonel Wingate, Major Yeilding, and Captains James and Allen each receive a step of promotion in the Commissariat Transport Department, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Eliot, confirmed as Commissary-General.

Lieutenants Sherlock, of the Norfolk Regiment, and Nicholson, of Munsters, also Second Lieutenant Shuttleworth, of the K. O. Y. L. I., Lyall, 32nd Bengal Infantry, Innes-Lillington, 18th Bengal Infantry, Rennick, 16th Bengal Infantry, Manson, 3rd Bengal Infantry, Middlemass, 6th Bengal Infantry, Bedford, 26th Madras Infantry, Wilkinson, 5th Bengal Infantry, Mactavish, 1st Bengal Infantry, Sherard, 28th Madras Infantry, Marshall, 4th Madras Infantry, Popham, 1st Madras Lancers, and Gordon, 1st Madras Infantry, are all admitted to the Staff Corps.

Lieutenant A. R. S. Warden is gazetted three months' extension of leave, on medical certificate.

Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Reilly is gazetted Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Madras Command, vice Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Ewing, resigned.

RETIREMENT.

Mr. Oliver, Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, probably proceeds on long leave this hot weather prior to retirement.

FURLOUGH.

Mr. H. S. Harington is gazetted eighteen months' furlough, but it is understood here that he will return sooner, if the Kalka-Simla Railway, of which he will be Chief Engineer, is in the meanwhile floated.

THE WEATHER IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Local storms are gathering at last in North-West Himalayas. A foot of snow fell in parts of Kashmir yesterday, and heavy rain and hail to-day in Murree and Simla, relieving water famine in the latter place.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, April 15.

The following reversion is ordered with effect from the 2nd instant, the date on which Brigadier-General Spragge, Royal Artillery, resumed the appointment of Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, who will revert to his appointment of Commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay.

The following reversion is ordered with effect from the 2nd instant, the date on which Captain Geddes, R. A., resumed the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, on return from Field Service :—Captain Chamier, R. A., on being relieved of duties of officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, R. A., Bombay Command, will revert to his appointment of Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Bombay.

Major Hamilton, D. S. O., 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, who has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff in Bombay Command, is posted to Deesa District.

The following reversions are ordered with effect from the 8th instant, the date on which Major O'Sullivan, Royal Engineers, resumed the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, on return from Field service :—Captain McWhinnie, on being relieved of the duties of Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, will revert to his appointment of officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District; Captain Broome, on being relieved of the duties of Officiating Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Poona District, will revert to his appointment of Wing Commander, 29th Bombay Infantry.

The following transfers are ordered :—Captain Vidal, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, from Bombay to Aden District ; Captain Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, from Aden to Bombay District.

Captain Lewis, 5th Bombay Cavalry, on being relieved of the appointment of officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Aden District, is directed to report himself to his Regiment at Quetta. He will travel on duty at public expense.

Army Medical Staff—The undermentioned officers, on return from temporary duty in the Punjab Command, are posted as follows :—Surgeon-Major Dugdale, to Bombay District ; and Surgeon-Captain H. J. Pocock, Quetta District.

The undermentioned officers, on return from field service, are posted as follows :—Surgeon-Captain Read to Quetta District ; and Surgeon-Captain Gibbits to Nagpore District.

Surgeon-Captain Rivers is transferred from Sind District to Poona District.

Surgeon-Lieutenant MacDougall, on arrival from England, is posted to Mhow District.

Indian Medical Service—The undermentioned Medical officers whose services were lent for military duty in Bombay Command are ordered to rejoin their appointments in Madras Command:—Surgeon-Captain Wright and Surgeon-Captain Gibbits.

Under instructions from the War Office, Captain and Brevet-Major Duren, Royal Irish Regiment, is directed to proceed to England and join the 1st Battalion, to which he has been posted, on absorption, travelling at public expense.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Captain Vidal, A. G's Department ; and Capt Remington R. E.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Royal Artillery—Captain Casement, 36th F. B., six months, on private affairs, out of India ; Lieutenant Peile, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, eight months, on private affairs, out of India.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 15.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst arrived in Poona this evening, by train, which was twenty minutes late, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain the Hon'ble H. G. Heneage, A.-D.-C., and was met by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee, Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, and many others. After chatting for a few minutes with those present, his Excellency had a drive round Kirkee, and left for Mahableshwar via Wathar at 9 o'clock.

THE BUND INCIDENT.

Charles Parker, who, it is alleged, threw a Hindu woman from the Bund, was placed before Colonel Newnham Smith, to-day. Inspector Fleming prosecuted.

Surgeon-Captain Smith, Assistant Civil Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital, was called, and he deposed to injuries which the woman was suffering, and had to amputate the leg. She is still in danger as the wound was not immediately attended to.

Inspector Fleming, examined, said he received information on Wednesday morning, and he went to the Sassoon Hospital, where he saw the woman, who was conscious ; and from what she told him he made inquiries which resulted in the arrest of the accused. When arrested accused said : I know what you have come for : about last night's affair. He then noticed a cut on his neck, and he took him to Dr. Easdon in the hospital. Accused said he tried to cut his throat by a razor.

Sergeant Field, Royal Irish Rifles, said he was on cordon duty at the Bund Bridg. It was reported that a woman was lying in the bed of the river, and he went and found the woman with an ankle broken and the bone protuding about three inches. There were marks of blood near her. She appeared to have crawled about ten paces. She was conscious, and said in Mahrathi that she had been thrown over by a European.

The case is adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CASE OF PRIVATE MCGURK.

Major Paget, Second-in-Command, Durham Light Infantry, held a preliminary inquiry into the case in which Private McGurk is charged with wounding three natives by an air gun. Depositions of several witnesses were taken and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	5
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	
	Chuckla	1	0	
	Umarkhady	3	0	12
	Dongri	2	0	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	4	2	
	Fanaswady	2	2	
	Bhuleshwar	2	3	28
	Khara Talao	2	3	
	Kumbarwada	1	1	
D	Khetwady	0	2	
	Girgaum	12	4	
	Chowpatty	2	0	14
	Walkeshwar	3a	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	1	
E	Mazagon	2	8	
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	11	2	
	Kamatipura	3	2	50
	Tardeo	4	0	
	Byculla	2	5	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	2	11	
	Sewree	1	0	24
	Sion	1	1	
G	Mahim	11	1	11
	Worlee	1	5	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	37	1	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		1	
	Jain		2	
	Grant Road		2	
	St George's		0	
	Mahim Custom Rd		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telagu		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		0	
	Sooni		1	
	Arthur Road		2	
	Nizampura		0	
	Custom Rd		0	25
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		0	
	Modykhana		0	
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	Byculla S. Camp		0	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Police		0	
	Madunpura		0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		0	
	Genl Mahomedan		2	
	Bhatia		0	
	Vassanjee		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		5	
	Maratha		5	
	Total	113	77	170
	Total plague deaths to date	28,272	24,571	
	Total same date last year	65	47	128

a One European.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Death	0

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District a case was detected in a hut at the Victoria Bunder, and removed to Modikhana Hospital. A suspicious case of fever was found at Middle Colaba, and also sent to the Modikhana Hospital. In the Fort District a case occurred in Karwar Street and was removed to the Modikhana Hospital. A suspicious case was removed for observation from the Cruickshank Camp, and a roadside case found at Carnac Road was examined after death. In the Mandvie ward no cases and two deaths from plague were recorded. The C ward (south)—Market, Dhobie Talao, and Fanaswady—showed a clean bill of health. In the same ward (north) Kumbarwada section showed one case of plague and three deaths, Khara Talao no cases and two deaths, and Bhuleshwar one case of plague and three deaths. In D ward (west) two cases were removed from the Gowalia Tank Road. In E ward Byculla section showed two cases and one death ; Mazagon four cases and four deaths ; Nagpada eight cases and one death ; Kamatipura one case and two deaths ; and Tardeo no cases and no deaths. In the Parel and Mahim districts twenty-five cases were detected and removed to hospitals.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, there were 107 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp ; the reports from other camps were not forthcoming.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,835, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,900, making a total of 3,735 persons. Departures by sea 998, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,062, making a total of 3,060 persons.

INDUCING THE PEOPLE TO MOVE INTO CAMPS.

The members of the Chowpatty East Section Committee discovered during the last two weeks twenty-one cases of plague and seventeen deaths. Each member has been daily visiting the houses within his beat. On Thursday, the District Plague Officer, Mr. Wood, invited the members to meet him at 7 o'clock in the morning, and though some of them live at long distances they all turned out in a body at the appointed time and place. After some conversation Mr. Wood proceeded to visit some of the affected localities in company with the secretary, Mr. H. S. Dikshit, and the respective members in charge of those localities, the main object of such visitation being to induce the people living in the houses to move to the Health Camps. Mr. Wood's knowledge of the vernaculars and his persuasive manner stood him in very good stead in this matter, and the result was that most of the persons spoken to expressed their willingness to move to the camps. The visitation work continued for three hours on Thursday, and was resumed on Friday morning, on which day also it was carried on for over three hours, and is expected to occupy two more mornings.

BENE-ISRAEL PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Mr. David Solomon, Honorary Secretary of the Bene-Israel Plague Hospital in Bombay, begs to acknowledge with thanks a donation of Rs. 593-4-0 from the Alliance Israelite Universelle of Paris through Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co, of this place.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th April 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	14	6	6 p.m.	6	2
Teheran	15	2	25 p.m.	..	37
Suez	15	3	0 p.m.	..	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 15th April 1898.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	22	...	3
" Karachi	0	15	...	1
" Madras	0	25	...	1

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, March 25.

The Mansion House meeting to consider the creation of a National Memorial to King Alfred was, I believe, well attended, and as promising as such a meeting can be expected. I had been invited to speak on the occasion. Alas ! A chill seized my unfortunate frame a week before, and I was absolutely forbidden even to attempt carrying out my engagement. This was a great disappointment to me ; for, although there were plenty of speakers better qualified than myself to advocate the cause, there was certainly no one who has the cause more at heart, and no one by whom it would have been considered a greater honour to speak at such a gathering. However, it was not allowed, and there was an end. Now had I spoken, I meant to have shown—no doubt it was shown, but Reports at this crowded time are not given *in extenso*—the strong claim that Winchester has over London. Winchester was Alfred's capital ; in Winchester thirty-five Princes of his line, the line of Cedric, reigned ; in Winchester twenty Princes of his line lie buried ; in Winchester lie the ashes of the great King himself ; one knows not where, save that a few fragments remain of the abbey which he founded, and that somewhere within that area are the ashes of Alfred. On the other hand, the King was only in London on one or two occasions ; he did not consider London as a part of his kingdom ; it was part of that kingdom of Mercia of which he recovered a portion. This he showed by creating his son-in-law Ethelred Lord of Mercia, and establishing him in London as his head-quarters.

At the same time, London has every reason to be grateful to the King. It was Alfred who turned out the Danes and repaired the walls ; it was Alfred who made it possible for London to withstand successfully a hundred years later six sieges from the Danes ; it was Alfred who restored the lost seamanship of the Saxons, and enabled them to meet their enemy at sea, and to clear the narrow waters of the pirates. Alfred refounded London ; he restored its trade, its wealth, its greatness and he restored good order, good laws, justice-right eousness and religion throughout the length and breadth of his little kingdom. If a city does not owe gratitude to a King for these gifts, I know not what should claim their gratitude. But Winchester must come first. The national monument to Alfred must be erected in his own city of Winchester. This point has now been decided. It remains only for the Mayor of that ancient and Royal City to receive the gifts of the English-speaking race and to erect a monument worthy of the great Saxon King. He is not an "English" King ; he is a Saxon King. His country was that of the West Saxons ; the Mercians were Saxons. When historians talk of the "English" people as covering the whole island they talk an absurdity ; the Saxons held the South ; the Jutes held Kent ; the Britons held Cumberland, Wales, Cornwall ; the Mercians and Northumbrians alone were Angles. The best monument of Alfred is all around us ; in our wealth, our freedom, our history ; we cannot escape Alfred ; but we want a visible monument to his memory ; we want the boys to see in marble or in bronze with a group of worthies around him ; or alone. And now we are going to have that monument.

That there would be great changes in certain branches of the literary profession was manifest from the first out burst of the penny weeklies and their enormous success. The most successful of them run into hundreds of thousands. In addition to these, which are few, there are the less widely circulated journals whose weekly number vary from a few thousand upwards. Now all these penny papers are vying with each other for the production of good stories and clever articles. Both good stories and clever articles are scarce, but there is a great and ever-increasing crowd of men and women who can turn out both stories and articles of a certain standard, which is by no means contemptible written in a style which is generally fluent and sometimes interesting. The dialogue seldom rises above a certain level, but the writer understands how to suit his dialogue to the story, and, as the work is generally very short—not more than two or three columns—there is little room for superfluous talk. Given, therefore, hundreds of journals all wanting the same thing and thousands of people all eager to offer the same thing, it seems obvious that the time would come when the business should be frankly acknowledged as a trade, subject to the usual rules of trade. That is to say, that the writers should boldly offer their literary wares by advertisement. A new paper has been started in which the writers do openly advertise their goods, their names, and their prices. This new method, no doubt, was to be expected. One may not like it, but, after all, since it is a question of supply and demand, and since it could not be prevented, we had better accept it without grumbling. And remember, there is no question of fine literature about it. There is, however, another side to the question. Hitherto, Editors have not looked to advertising columns for their supply, but apart from the writers whom they invite, they depend on the offer of MSS., which are poured into every office by the thousand. How they contrive to do anything like justice to the papers offered them, I have never been able to understand. It remains to be seen, however, whether they will go on receiving and depending upon the MSS. offered, or whether they will turn to the columns of this paper and write to the writers who advertise. If the former, then advertising will be found to be of no use in the literary profession, and it will very quickly be dropped ; so that we may regard the appearance of the advertising author as a curious experiment. Whether advertising is of any use or not, one thing is certain ; the old rule still exists : If a man or woman wishes to succeed in literature, even in the lower walks, he must show that he can do good work, and then his upward flight will be certain and easy. If he can only produce third-rate stuff, which is accepted just to fill up the columns, he can never succeed, whether he advertises or not. Meantime, one observes with satisfaction that the well-known writers have not so far begun to advertise either themselves or their productions.

With the deepest regret I hear that my friend James Payn is dangerously ill. I seem to have known him for the greater part of my life. As a fact, I have only known him personally for twenty years. In the late fifties, however, when I was an undergraduate, I often heard about him. He used to turn up at his own College (Trinity) from time to time, and his stories—the delight of the Combination Room—were sometimes retailed to me by a friend, then one of the Junior Fellows. He was a companion of other friends of mine in the Lakes when he was compiling his Guide Book, which he wrote, I believe, without climbing a single hill, for Payn was always singularly averse from bodily exercise. However, without meeting the man in the flesh until the seventies, I used to hear about him constantly. In letters he has tried almost everything, and has succeeded in everything that he tried. He has written excellent verses ; he has told excellent stories ; he has written charming *causeries* ; but, above all and before all he has been a humorist born. That way his genius lay ; no modern writer has been a greater humorist than Payn. He bubbled over with good things ; he made humour out of everything. As for any of his work surviving, who knows—If a story of the keenest interest, admirably constructed, filled with excellent characters, is likely to survive, then there are half a dozen books by Payn which will survive. I should be sorry, indeed, to institute any odious comparison between the work of the younger men and the work of Payn, but at least one may say that, for brightness of dialogue, sunshine of atmosphere, artistic construction, the former have a great deal to learn from the elder writer. A delightful companion, a man full of kindliness, who has never said an ill word of anyone, who has always delighted above all things, when he was an editor, in finding out young writers and advancing them. What did I say above ? The younger writers have indeed a great deal to learn from James Payn.

I remember, about sixteen years ago, receiving from Payn an advance copy of a certain new book. He asked my opinion upon it. I read it all one Saturday evening with enormous delight. For he had found a new man, and with characteristic rejoicing he was eager that his "find" should be shared by other people. The book was "Vice Versa," the first of many books by another humorist of the front rank. It is generally believed that literary men are jealous of each other. That was not James Payn's case ; he has never been capable of jealousy or of venom, malice, envy, or any other of the vices supposed to be inherent in the profession. In a single word, Payn has always been a gentleman by instinct, through and through, as he is a gentleman by birth. I think that he will not readily be forgotten even by the people who never met him personally.

For one thing I have always been afraid of him. I have always been afraid that he would ask me to play whist with him. For in whist he is a giant, and, like Mrs. Battle, he loves the rigour of the game. Until ill-health disabled him, he used to play, I believe, every afternoon between four and seven, and he was careful to admonish his partner, after the rubber, when a card had been played carelessly or ignorantly. Therefore I was afraid of him.

It was a pleasing and a graceful act of Ibsen's English admirers to present him with a token of affection and respect on his seventieth birthday. The Ibsen worship, as was inevitable, is gradually diminishing to its proper proportions, consisting, for the most part, of those persons who "have the Norwegian tongue" and can read the poet in the original. For my own part, I cannot read Norwegian, and I only know Ibsen in translation ; that is to say, I do not know him at all. Who can pretend to know Theocritus, for instance ; or Horace ; or Beranger, without being able to read and to feel the language in which the poet writes ? Compare any translation of Beranger—even the very best—with the original. You must acknowledge that it has been impossible to preserve the wonderful light, and colour, and atmosphere of French. Beranger cannot possibly be appreciated except by those who can read French. So, too, I suppose, with Ibsen. The fact is, indeed, acknowledged by those of his English admirers who do know Norwegian. What, then, of the worshippers who do not know Norwegian ? The poet's charm of language they have to take on trust, like an ecclesiastical dogma, which is doubtless true but is unintelligible. So far, they adore the Unknown ; they worship a Veiled Prophet. But, it will be said, they have received the Message of the poet, conveyed in the dramas. Very well. Doubtless the dramas have caused them to think about many things. Let us leave them with the Message undisputed. One point at least is in their favour, that people used to get so angry on one side or the other. Now over the feeble or the commonplace people do not get angry. It is not worth while Those of us who are alive twenty years hence will have an opportunity of reconsidering Ibsen's message and its influence by the light of history. Meantime let us remember that literary history teaches us one great lesson, that it is given to few critics to understand the literary position of a man until he is detached by time and death from his surroundings, his friends, his cliques, and the modes of thought of his day. Speaking for myself, I honestly regret that I have never felt the passionate admiration for Ibsen that some of my friends—to whose literary judgment I willingly defer—do sincerely feel for him. I am quite willing to admit that it is a defect in my power of criticism. A few years ago I should have become angry over the question. Now, however, things have calmed down. And as I abstain from pointing the finger of scorn at the admirers of the Norwegian poet, I hope that this dactylic expression of contempt will not be extended to me. May Ibsen live for ever !

I wanted, some time ago, to quote from Dr Johnson's Poems. I then made the discovery that I did not possess a copy. I therefore ordered a copy with ut inquiring what recent editions there have been. After a decent interval of three weeks I received a new edition, neat and not gaudy, of Ben Johnson's Poems. By this time the quotation was forgotten. I kept Ben Johnson, however, because the only edition I had of him is the large one of Edward Moxon (1858). And I repeated my wish to obtain a copy of Samuel Johnson's Poems. A month afterwards I received what I wanted ; it is a small 8vo. volume, published by George Kearsley at the sign of "Johnson's Head," Fleet-street. It consists of 212 pp. The same publisher was great on "Beauties." He produced "Beauties" of Johnson, Shakespeare, Sterne, the *Spectator*, and the *Tatler*. He also published a Jestbook, which, he says, "has frequently enlivened the Brilliant Circles of St. James's, Buckingham House, and Windsor ; and "Flowers" of History and Travel. He also published the poetical works of Pope, Gray, Garrick, and Johnson ; and a book which ought, I am sure, to have survived, called "Elegant Orations," compiled for his own pupils by the Rev. J. ..ossop, A.M., master of the boarding school at Brighthelmstone. To return to Dr Johnson. It was recendy advanced by a certain critic that a great many lines survive, and have become household words, from his two satires. I have therefore searched for these lines. The number is, in fact, very few. Here are the best known and the most often quoted. You will be surprised to find how few they are.

> Here falling houses thunder on your head ;
> And here a female Atheist talks you dead.
>
> All sciences a fasting Monsieur knows,
> And bid him go to hell—to hell he goes.
>
> This mournful truth is everywhere confessed,
> Slow rises worth, by poverty depressed.

These are from "London." The satire on the Vanity of Human Wishes, a much finer piece of work, has still fewer passages which are now quoted :

> He left the name, at which the world grew pale,
> To point a moral, or adorn a tale.
>
> Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage.
>
> Still raise for good the supplicating voice,
> But leave to heaven the measure and the choice.

I wish that I could quote the whole of the last passage, which touches Johnson's highest level ; it is not indeed, half so well known as it deserves to be. Here are the last lines, transcribed not because they are generally familiar, but because they are fine :

> For Faith, that, panting for a happier seat,
> Counts Death kind Nature's signal of Retreat :
> These goods for man the laws of heaven ordain,
> These goods He grants, Who grants the Power to gain :
> With these celestial Wisdom calms the mind,
> And makes the Happiness she does not find.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, March 25.

The expected opening of the racing season, last Saturday, was a disappointing affair. It took the form of a six hour's contest at Herne Hill, but was marred by continuous wet from within a few minutes of the start, and there were several slips and falls. The race was open to all types of machines, but only single and tandem safeties took part, and these did not succeed in getting anywhere near the records for their respective classes, as the weather and the time of year were altogether adverse to speedy riding. The first tandem, with J. Bowie and P. Monkhouse up, covered 135 miles 95 yards, and the leading single machine, ridden by C. W. R. Paterson, scored 127 miles 755 yards.

This nominal start of racing hardly counts for much, and the real interest in the work of the cracks upon the path begins with the Easter festival a fortnight hence, when all the metropolitan tracks will be busy, and country meetings will be held in all districts. The Surrey meeting, which has been postponed while the Oval at Kennington was undergoin alterations has, after all been transferred to another track, so that again in the history of the cup races they will be decided on a surface other than grass.

A curious feature of the Crystal Palace meeting will be a novelty in the shape of a black and white race, between two of the pacing quadruplets manned by the Dunlop pacers. The negro team are receiving a start, but ought to make a good fight against the Britishers. It is remarkable to what a pitch of absolute accuracy these multicycle pacing crews hav been trained during the winter. They have learned more than mere pace, they have cultivated style, the teams have been selected for the suitability of each man for his companions on the machine, and they have been strenuously coached in the art of effecting a change of pacing with the least possible inconvenience to the hanger-on. It is comparatively a new departure for multicycle riders to take all these pains, but for the best results it is as essential that special coaching be resorted to, as in the training of University eights.

Ladies are proverbially scared at cows, and their timidity does not diminish when they are on bicycles, although provided with a means of escape faster than the speediest bovine could emulate. Although this little failing may be laughed at, there is more reason for alarm when you run into a party of performing bears, led by strings attached to foreign strolling showmen. An incident of this kind recently occurred when some touring cyclists suddenly charged round a corner into the midst of the astonished animals, who rolled over and over with the fallen cyclists, and flattered themselves that they were playing an old game better than the usual dancing or climbing a pole for a bun, But their keepers lugged them off their prey, and the cyclists were saved, to dash down unknown hills, it is to be hoped, with a little more caution another time,

A cow broke her boundary fences, and strayed on the highway to Epsom, and obstructed the progress of a cyclist carpenter, who collided with the animal and did himself certain damage as well as crumpled up his machine. So far, bad ; but as the cow was out by herself he contended the owner was negligent, and sued him, and the good news centres in the fact that the County Court judge awarded him the amount of his claim, declaring that the owners of cows must keep them from straying on the roads, or take the consequences.

Two brothers were cycling on a London suburban road, and one fell over, owing to catching his knee in his handle bar. The other ran into the fallen man, and capsized. Also, Brother No. 1 was hurt a little in the knee that he knocked on the handlebar, but the two walked with disabled machines, a distance of three miles, to their home. The knee trouble seemed worse, so the two went to the hospital, and when there the damage was seen to be trivial, but the Brother No. 2 turned a little pale, and said his stomach was queer. It was ; for medical examination revealed a gash eight inches long in the abdomen, and on the removal of his clothing the wound opened horribly. Five surgeons then conferred and operated on him, and he was stitched up after having walked all that distance with a wound of this extraordinary nature.

A London magistrate has appeared in a new role, giving the benefit of a doubt in favour of a cyclist. A police inspector applied for a summons against a cyclist for riding to the common danger, because he came in contact with the end man of a row of policemen, who were crossing a road. He brushed the last constable's coat and made it muddy, and tore in it a little hole. The magistrate refused to grant a summons, as he declared it must have been an accident, as no one would purposely run into a row of policemen. Probably the row of policemen was just one too long, or at any rate it might have divided momentarily to let the cyclist through, but the magistrate demanded proof that it was not accidental, and there was none forthcoming, so the summons was not issued.

J. W. Stocks, in his handbook on training, tells aspirants to the racing path that they ought to be medically examined before they decide to go in for cycle racing. "A good way of obtaining a sound opinion from an expert source, is to make a proposal for life insurance ; and if the medical officer of the company passes you as a first-class life, to be accepted at the normal rates, you may safely conclude that you are sound." This may be a good guide in some cases, put young fellows entering racing careers seldom trouble to insure their lives, and ride if they find they can, without knowing their fitness for the task officially. Often they do themselves harm, as in the case of several noted French professional riders, Bourillon amongst the number, who have been declared unfit for military service, owing to heart trouble. The opening of the outdoor racing season by the Southern C. C., who held a 6 hours' race on Saturday, March 19th, at Herne Hill, London, open to cycles of all types, saw the riders of Dunlop tyres in their old positions—viz., 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. The winners, J. Bowie and P. Monkhouse, covered 135 miles 95 yards in the time, a very creditable performance at this period of the year.

The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ld., have recently gained an action in Belgium against De Schampelaire, of Ghent, for "concurrence deloyal." This is another gentleman who marked his tyres with the words, "The Dunlop System; Pneumatic." He has been ordered to pay a sum of 500 francs for the publication of the Judgment in the newspapers, and 1,000 francs damages. The Dunlop Co. have now restrained the use of the words, "Dunlop System," in both Italy and Belgium.

A smart performance was recently accomplished by G. C. Cullum, at the Green point Track, Cape Town, just recently. On essaying the worlds' 1-4 mile (flying start) amateur record, he succeeded in cutting 3-5ths secs. off previous best, covering the distance in 25 3-5ths secs. Cullum rode the famous Dunlop Tyres.

ALL AT SEA.

The first days on board a Home bound steamer are always days of constraint, of settling down, of trying to find the right end of that skein of life which will be unwound by a mixed collection of passengers in close proximity and, if possible, in friendly communion. The morning we left Bombay our ship was delayed by the non-arrival of two passengers from Madras. The doctors had ample time to satisfy themselves that all on board were free from the very earliest premonitory symptoms of plague or any other disease, and were rapidly growing impatient to be off and on to the next steamer. But to leave the ship with a blank opposite the names of two first-class passengers and thus render the punctual remainder open to the suspicions of every foreign port we were bound for was a serious responsibility, but it had to be faced, and the long-suffering Medical men returned to shore, just in time to be humbly entreated to return as the two late passengers came unblushing up the gangway to the steamer. Good humour is perhaps one of the most distinguishing traits of the hard worked Port Medical Officer, but ready wit is its close attendant, and though the lady escaped reproaches, the gentleman was quietly but firmly informed that he had kept this and three other steamers waiting for an hour for their much-needed Bill of Health and that he would surely be late for his own funeral. This statement was not utterly crushing and could not indeed be anything but agreeable to a man who not long before had been (presumably punctual) at his own wedding. So unabashed he went through the medical examination, and began to look out for his and his wife's luggage which ought to have been with them, but was not. The courteous captain waited as many minutes as was possible, but as the Dock gates let water as well as ships out, and the tide will turn with even more punctuality and worse effect than the worm, we had to start without that luggage. Some people have undoubtedly more luck than they can possibly deserve, be they ever so worthy, and as we got full in the stream, and were putting on steam, a small tug came right across our path at full speed. She was evidently able to signal that she was of much importance, for we stopped, and soon the belated luggage—and plenty of it—was carried up the side, and the eyes of the two latest passengers brightened as they recognised all their belongings. Of course nothing matters long in this world, but they might and ought to have had to wait at least nine days at their final port for their luggage under the most favourable circumstances, and have had besides to live in the clothes they started in for a long and hot period of twenty days. Imagine it, picture it, late and lazy travellers ! Messrs. Cook and Son have to my mind covered themselves with glory by their rapid diversion of that luggage from the road to the Victoria Dock to a steam tug athwart the ship's course. I shall think of that resourceful company's Agent when I am inclined to be unpunctual, which I very often am.

This event set me thinking a little, and I decided that those casual people must be on very excellent terms with Dame Fortune, and I got into an animated, but wholly irrelevant, conversation with the lady, in the course of which she took off her watch, a pretty toy bit of jewellery that just then declined to tell the time—why, indeed, should it for people who disregarded hours so utterly ? The watch fell from her hand over the taffrail, and I felt it was past praying for in the depths of the Arabian Sea, when I looked over and there on a ledge no broader than its own dainty dial was the watch. We rescued it at once, and I then told its wearer that I was convinced she was one of those people whom misfortune cannot touch. I felt quite confident of this, but she informed me that her journey to Bombay had been marked by one misfortune. A tortoiseshell cat, real and given to her by a friend, had escaped from the train and disappeared. But this cat had previously performed the noblest duty that can fall to a cat to perform. It seems that the possession of a real tortoiseshell cat—none of your yellowish brownish specimens flecked with white, but of good glorious gold and black and rich brown is a sure portent of luck. In her case it had been, for a few weeks after this lady had been given the cat, an uncle died, and left her a large property which was as welcome as it was unexpected. The tortoiseshell cat must have realised that she had done her duty, and taken the shortest road to some new field of vicarious benevolence. I never heard of this superstition, or historical or natural historical fact before. I am inclined to spend some of the limited allowance I shall have to live on at home in buying myself a real live tortoiseshell cat. It would be an investment certainly, and then one need only wait on Fortune. As one does that in any case to a considerable extent—for she certainly declines to wait on me—it would only mean the expenditure of a ten-pound note and the consequent self-denial of the necessaries of life which such a sum would procure for the time it would last, the purchase is deserving of consideration. It is simply a question of keeping, feeding, and humouring a cat, and waiting. A slightly circumscribed existence, I admit, but think of the hopes raised, the immense vistas of the gloriously unexpected, up which the cat's attraction might travel and draw something to its owner. Well, I shall see how I feel when I arrive in prosaic London, and then decide whether I play the waiting game, or waste that ten-pound note on some very necessary clothing. In the back of my philosophic mind, I find an idea struggling for expression. It comes to this, that the possessor of a tortoiseshell cat is generally one of those who have not to labour, who sit at home at ease, and have everything they want left to them. Would it be possible to create this state of things by simply possessing oneself of a cat of a particular and rare pattern ? I fear not. So these ten bright sovereigns will probably find their way to my tailor or dressmaker, and I shall continue to struggle in the way meant for me from all time. My momentary dream is past. Common-sense and the common curse resume their sway, and that cat will not be allowed into my parlour to fetch fortune which declines to come in the ordinary course of life. We have on board a bright little band of children from the Nilgherries, Christian natives who are being taken by two Sisters from Madras to Rome. Subsequently they will go to Turin, where there is an international meeting this year and where these children will be shown as types of one section of the Catholic Church. They will then return to Rome, where they will be educated. Eventually when fully equipped with Western teaching and the traditions of the Church in its home of centuries they will be sent back to join the Mission in Madras. They all look as happy as little birds and are well cared for by the two good Sisters.

Another interesting traveller is a cyclist, an Austro-Hungarian electric-engineer who has gone round the world for a wager without a sou in his pocket, and who now by the courtesy of the Company of the Austrian Lloyd makes his journey from India to Europe. He has accomplished his task so far with two rubber tyres only ; the second is still in use. He looks stalwart and strong and has evidently enjoyed his tour. His name is Sigmund Bachmann. His experiences belong to the people in Vienna who have sent him careering round the terraquious globe. The conditions were that he would cycle round the world by a certain route, defined by them and not by himself ; by no means the easiest through the five quarters of the world. He was not to have a penny in his purse. They saw to that when he started. He came at the hour appointed, was examined to see he had nothing with him, was taken into a room, where he changed into a suit of clothes provided for him. He was kept under supervision until 6 o'clock, when he started from Stefansplatz in Vienna. He had many companions on the road as far as Dusseldorf, but from thereon he was practically alone. He may not beg or ask for anything, but may take if given. He has got the deck passage here, but without food. Some kind man in Bombay paid Rs. 21-3-6 for his food to Suez, where he gets out, to bike to Alexandria, from where he goes by sea to Brindisi and through Italy to Vienna. He is in excellent health. He came from Calcutta to Bombay via Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Igatpuri, etc. In Bombay, he went to Watson's. The man who saw him thought he looked too shabby to be able to pay and refused him a room, saying all were full. So he went off and lay on a bench somewhere near the hotel and fell asleep. A native policeman awoke him and took him off to the station—but it was the police station, and there he slept the rest of the night as he could not make them understand him. He speaks only German and Hungarian. Next morning he went again to Watson's, hearing that the manager was German and he interviewed him and was told he could have a room. How did it empty itself since last night ? "Oh, it was not full then. You should have asked to see me."

Herr Bachmann left Vienna on 17th September 1896, and he must return there on 17th September 1898, so he has five months to do the rest of the journey in. He has had very hard times, and was often without food or drink for fifty-seven hours on the way between California and Arizona. He had his leg broken in London, and was some months in the University Hospital. He had his arm badly hurt in New Jersey, and was five days laid up. He got sunstroke on the road (I forget in what State) and fell unconscious. He was picked up by a farmer and carried in his cart to the nearest town, and there he was seen to by two doctors, who feared he would die without recovering consciousness. But on the fifth day he recovered his senses and in three weeks he was well. The heat in America inconvenienced him more than in India. The roads out west in America are atrocious, and of course the hills and passes in the Rocky Mountains which he had to surmount are bad. He had to lead his bike and walk. 137 miles is the most he did in any one day, but he often could only do 15 or even 10, the roads were so bad. The roads in India are the best by far that he has met with, level and smooth. The roads in Europe are good, but not level. His bike is a "Continental," specially made for him. He has worn out one pneumatic tyre and is using the second ; another follows him from Bombay to Alexandria, but he thinks he will not need it. He carries in all 90 lbs. of baggage, in a case that fits between the bars, in a bag at the back, and in a roll in front. This is nothing on a level road, but uphill or in sand it is terrible. He gets 12,000 florins when he gets back, and he is writing a book, the manuscript of which he sends home from time to time to the Professor who has undertaken to edit it, and he hopes it will be out three months after his return. He has a book in which he has to enter a kind of visé from the Consuls (Austrian or otherwise) of all the places he passes through. His photo was taken in sixteen different ways before he left, and at various intervals since, and it is signed by the Consuls. This book is of great importance, and it must be produced on his return to Vienna as a proof that he has been in these places. He carries a revolver, but has used it seldom, once in America, and once about forty miles from Bombay. At Kalyan they advised him not to travel in the evening (it was just after the riots), but to go either by night or by day into Bombay. So he started to arrive at midnight from Kalyan, and on the road, he does not know where, a crowd collected and threw stones at him. After two volleys of stones, he thought it was time to fire, and he did so. No one was hurt, and the people ran away. He could have made much money on the way by using particular cycles or by writing for the newspapers, but would not as it would have invalidated his agreement.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., Private Secretary, and Captain the Hon'ble H. G. Heneage, Aide-de-Camp, left here yesterday afternoon from the Victoria Terminus for Mahableshwar for the warm season. Although the departure had been announced to be a private one, a large Number of officials and gentlemen of the different native communities assembled at the station to see his Excellency off. Amongst those present were Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., Bart. ; Sir James McNabb Campbell, K. C. I. E., President of the Plague Committee ; Sir Jehanghir Cowasji Jehanghir, Kt.; the Hon'ble Mr. A. Wingate, C. I. E., I. C. S., Plague Commissioner, Bombay Presidency ; Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I. C. S., the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. ..., Commissioner of Police ; the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust ; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E. ; the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhoocandas Atmaram ; Mr. Nowroji Maneckji Wadia, C.I.E. ; Mr. W. T. Morrison, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay ; Captain C. M. Ducat, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District ; Mr. T. M. Filgate, Inspector-General of Prisons ; Mr. S. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department ; Captain Young, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor ; Professor O. V. Muller ; Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., the Under-Secretary to Government, General, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments ; Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Akbar Ali, Khan Bahadur, Head of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay ; Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., Collector of Salt ; Captain Crawford, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Sandhurst ; Mr. A. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company ; Sirdar Umar Jamal ; Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, I.C.S., Special Plague Officer, in charge of quarantine passes ; Mr. J. Stewart, District Plague Officer, in charge of E. ward ; Dr Jackson ; Mr. F. Goldsmid, Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Police ; Rao Sahib Vithalrao K. Vandekar ; Rao Sahib Ellapa Ballaram ; Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha ; Mr. Kushaba Chapaji Patil, and others. A few minutes before the train had started, his Excellency, accompanied by his Private Secretary, drove to the station, where on alighting under the porch, the Governor was received by Mr. Wingate, Sir James Campbell, and Mr. R. H. Vincent. On walking up to the platform his Excellency was met by those who had assembled there. The floral decorations were commenced by Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, who placed a beautiful garland round his Excellency's neck and presented him with a superb bouquet. This was followed by Mr. N. M. Wadia, Sirdar Umar Jamal, Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha, Kushaba Chapaji, and others, all of whom decorated the Governor with floral wreaths. His Excellency shook hands with all present and entered the saloon attached to the train, which steamed out of the station at 2 p.m. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure of his Excellency.

PERSIAN GULF NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, April 7.

Things still seem to be steadily and surely quietening down in this district, partly through the fall in the price of food, and partly through the continued presence of the party of blue jackets at Rishire. It is true that disturbances do still occur, but not nearly so frequently, and they are not committed by the dreaded Tangistanis, who are chiefly conspicuous by their absence. One night this week a caravan was attacked and several men were killed, but it was discovered next day that the authors of this outrage were actually Persian guards, the very men paid for preserving the peace.

A grand golf tournament was held during the week at the Residency, Subzabad, and nearly everyone of note in the neighbourhood competed. The principal events were an open handicap with a gold medal presented by Mrs. Meade for the winner, and a silver medal for the best net score : a driving competition, and a putting competition. The gold medal was won by Lieutenant Prideaux I.S.C., First Assistant to the Resident who received a handicap of 16, Mrs. Meade being second with a handicap of 45. The best net score was made by Surgeon-Captain Lumsden who went round in a capital 94, starting from match. The driving competition was won by Surgeon-Captain Lumsden with a magnificent drive of 223 yards 1 foot, his ball being there stopped by some stones, Lieutenant Montresor of H.M.S. Sphinx being second with a drive of 178 yards and 6 inches, while Mr. New of the Indo-European Telegraphs was third with 176 yards 2ft 6in. In the putting competition Mr. Muir was first with a score of 8 for 4 holes on a very difficult green, while in the first round no less than 5 competitors tied for 2nd place, including Mrs. Meade, whose play was very fine. In playing the tie off Mrs. Meade had very hard luck, and eventually Lieutenant Montresor, R.N., was second, and Mr. Wilson took third place. It was a most enjoyable tournament, and many thanks are due to Colonel and Mrs. Meade for the initiating of what is a novelty in this districts and also for their hospitality.

Shortly after the tournament as Colonel and Mrs. Meade left Bushire for Muscat in the R. I. M. S. Lawrence, Lieutenant Prideaux, First Assistant, was left in charge.

Now that things are really quietening down in the district it may not be amiss to wonder how many years will elapse before the Persian Government is able to properly control the lawless elements which are congregated together. These outrages—in a looser degree perhaps—have been going on every cold weather for years past, and in spite of loud complaints, the Government takes no steps to enforce its authority. Colonel Meade has, however, made a new departure by landing blue-jackets, and it is hoped that his action will force the hands of the Persian officials, and compel them to actively exert their powers, so that the natives may live in peace, and the Europeans may be free to pursue heir occupations in safety.

MILITARY NEWS.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant Colonel G. M. Stevens, R. A., from 18th April to 16th June next.

General leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant M. C. W. Green, 2nd South Lancashire Regiment, Section Officer, Colaba Depot, from 15th April to 14th June next.

The *Pioneer* writes :—The Amir has not yet appointed a successor to General Ghulam Hyder, the Sipah Salar or Commander-in-Chief of Eastern Afghanistan. The post is one which may be considered the prize of the Afghan army, for all the troops on this side of Jugdalak are under the orders of the General who has his headquarters at Jellalabad. The military control of Kafiristan also falls in the command, while the Indo-Afghan frontier from Chitral to the Safed Koh, overlooking the Kuram Valley, has to be guarded. With unruly tribes such as the Shinwaris and Mohmands to be watched, the post is no sinecure, and it will be difficult to find an officer of Ghulam Hyder's ability. The late Sipah Salar was no friend of the Indian Government, as his intrigues with the Haddah Mullah proved ; but he had the reputation of being the best soldier in Afghanistan, and his conquest of Kafiristan was certainly no mean feat of arms, though his methods were not those of civilisation. His known fanaticism gave him great power in the army and also among the local tribesmen ; and if he had lived his ambition might have prompted him to try the role of king-maker in Afghanistan. As regards the future peace of the border much may depend upon the character of the man whom the Amir may send to Jellalabad. It will take some time for the feeling of unrest, due to the recent risings, to subside, and a strong hand will be needed to keep the *mullahs* in order. The Shinwaris, too, have lately been giving trouble, and Afghan troops are now encamped in their country. Abdur Rahman, therefore, is likely to choose one of his few good generals for the vacant post, and it is to be hoped, that his choice will fall upon one who is not hostile to our Governm nt.

A meeting of Chinamen was held at Rangoon on Wednesday, the 6th instant, to consider telegrams which had been received from the Chinese officials at Canton concerning the famine prevalent in the province of Kwangtung. Telegrams have been sent to the various places abroad where Chinese reside to seek aid. It was decided to raise a fund in Rangoon, and some Rs. 20,000 have already been collected. Ah Sang, mill-owner of Seikhyee, headed the list with 700 dollars, and this generous lead is being followed. The Burma fund is expected to reach large dimensions.

The District Magistrate of Rangoon delivered judgment recently in the case in which a number of men were charged with using forged railway receipts for the purpose of cheating Messrs. Kruger and Co. out of Rs. 15,000. Mr. Tilly said it was clearly proved and admitted that Shwe Don gave six forged railway receipts to Maung Myo and to Po Aung, and that they presented them for payment of an advance at Messrs. Kruger's Poozoondoung mill. The Court found that Nga Myo, Nga Po Aung, and Nga Shwe Don were guilty of the offence specified in the charge, viz., of using as genuine a forged document with intent to cheat, and directed that Shwe Don suffer four years' rigorous imprisonment, that Nga Myo suffer three years' rigorous imprisonment, and Po Aung two years' rigorous imprisonment.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabji and the same common jury.

FIRING MUNICIPAL PROPERTY IN COOMBHARWADA.

Dhondu Govind and Keshav Kushaba, Hindus, were charged with having been, on the 9th March last, members of an unlawful assembly with the common object of committing mischief, and with setting fire to a municipal hand-cart and a hose-reel, of the aggregate value of over Rs. 810, in 2nd Coombharwada Street. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoners were not defended.

The examination of witnesses for the defence was continued. The second accused called his mother, Koondabai, who stated that at 1 o'clock one morning, seven or eight days after the riots, her son was awaken and taken away by the police from their house.

Mr. Anderson briefly summed up the case, drawing the attention of the jury to the evidence of witnesses who had no interest in the matter and whose statements were absolutely reliable.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said the prisoners were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and with causing mischief. If the jury were satisfied that the prisoners were present in the unlawful assembly, the common object of which was to cause mischief by fire, they must find them guilty. The evidence showed that the two prisoners came to the spot where the municipal hand-cart was, turned it upside down, and set it on fire. The man in charge of the cart ran away some distance, and on turning round saw the cart on fire. A Hindu woman, who kept a grocer's shop at Koombharwada, stated she knew the first accused for eight years, and that on the 9th March, he forced her by threats to give him some kerosine oil. Another witness, Fakira, gave direct evidence when he stated that he saw the prisoners turn the cart upside down, that the first accused poured kerosine oil into the cart out of a bottle, and the second lighted some matches, and set fire to the cart. Fakira appeared to be a disinterested witness, and if the jury believed his evidence, they must find the accused guilty.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found both the prisoners guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly, and by majority of eight to one, guilty of committing mischief by fire.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoners the jury had unanimously found them guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly ; and they had unanimously found them guilty of committing mischief by fire although one juror was of opinion that they did not set fire to the property. Under the circumstances, as the jury had found that they were members of the unlawful assembly, they were equally guilty with the rest of the rioters who burnt the property. Each of the prisoners was, therefore, sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.

Mahomed Ibrahim, a young Mahomedan, pleaded guilty to a charge that he, on the 30th March last, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to his wife Awabaee by cutting off her nose with a razor.

Prisoner said : I admit having cut off the nose of the woman. She was misbehaving herself, and I could not bear it. I *suspected* her several times, but she did not listen to me, and I cut off her nose.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said : Mahomed Ibrahim, you have pleaded guilty to a charge of cutting off your wife's nose. Misbehaviour, if she was guilty of it, is no justification for an offence to which you have pleaded guilty. Moreover, there is less justification for a Mahomedan like you, who can divorce a wife for such conduct as you impute to her, for the cowardly, dastardly, and outrageous, but absolutely unjustifiable assault you committed upon her. Such offences are common in this country, and it is the duty of this court to pass a heavy sentence upon you. I will, however, take into consideration the fact that you have pleaded guilty, and have saved the time of the court. The sentence of the court is that you be kept to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

SETTING FIRE TO THE UMERKHARI PLAGUE OFFICE.

Khodabux Ramzan, Mahomed Fazal, and Abdul Karim, Mahomedans, were charged with rioting on the 9th March last, and with committing mischief by fire. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoners were not defended by counsel.

Mr. Anderson briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The prisoners were charged with rioting, armed with deadly weapons, on the 9th March last ; and with committing mischief by fire, the property amounting in value to over Rs. 150. On the day in question, a mob of over one hundred persons went to the plague office opposite the County Jail from the direction of Umerkhari, armed with sticks and stones ; and set fire to the plague office, three ambulances that were kept there, and a screen which had been erected round the gallows at the jail. There could be no question that there was a riot at the jail on that day, and that the property abovementioned was destroyed by some of the rioters by setting fire to it. The only question was whether the three accused were members of the unlawful assembly, and therefore guilty of committing mischief by fire. The plague chowkey or office, which was set fire to, was situated in the immediate vicinage of the Umerkhari Jail, and also the screen around the gallows. The prosecution said that the prisoners were the leaders of the mob who set fire to the property. No. 2, who carried a bottle of kerosine oil in his hand, actually applied it to the chowkey on the screen which Nos. 1 and 3 lighted matches and set fire to them. The three accused attracted the attention of several persons as being the leaders of the mob. They were well-known in the locality and were easily recognised.

Evidence was led for the prosecution.

Superintendent Harry Brewin said he knew the plague office erected near the Jail Road at the south west corner of the Umerkari Jail. It was approximately of the value of about Rs. 150. There was a screen which had been erected round the gallows, which was of the value of about Rs. 100. Each ambulance that was destroyed was worth from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70. The durgah was separated from the plague office by a brick-wall, and the plinth of the durgah was about two feet above the road.

Syed Moortooza Fakirmahomed, Moojawar of the durgah at Umerkhadi, situated immediately opposite the County Jail, said he was present at the durgah about 1-30 or 2 p.m. on the 9th March last, when about 100 rioters came from the direction of the Babula Tank, shouting "maro, maro, dee maro,—people." The three prisoners were the leaders of the mob. Witness knew No. 1, who used to sleep in the durgah. No. 2 kept a shop for the sale of bangles opposite to the gallows, and facing the durgah. No. 3 also used to sleep in the durgah. No. 2 had a bottle of kerosine oil in his hand, and he sprinkled the oil on the shed. No. 1 and 3 lighted matches and set the shed on fire. The other rioters were engaged in breaking the ambulances which were lying near the shed. Each of the three prisoners had also bamboo sticks in their hands. The other rioters were armed with sticks and stones. After burning the shed, the prisoners set fire to the screen. After breaking the ambulances, the prisoners threw them into the fire which was burning the shed. There was a ramoosee and two policemen near the screen, who ran away. On the police coming round for enquiries, witness gave them information.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Anderson briefly summed up the evidence, after which the prisoners made statements, denying absolutely that they were present at the riot or had anything to do with setting fire to the chowkey or the screen.

His lordship having summed up the case, the jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the prisoners guilty of the charge of rioting, and by a majority of eight to one guilty of committing mischief by fire.

The prisoners prayed for mercy.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said the evidence against the prisoners was clear on the point that they were members of an unlawful assembly and committed mischief by fire in a populous part of the town and in the vicinage of property of considerable value. Their offence was a serious one, and they were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years each.

There being no other case for trial, the Second Criminal Sessions were formally dissolved.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

TO-DAY.

Yacht Handicap Race.—Start at 3-45 p.m.

Boat's name	Entered by
Kismet	Mr W P Symonds
Turquoise	Mr E S Lund
Chita	Mr E Comber
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth
Stella	Surg-Lieut-Col H W Boyd
Mannikin	Officers, R A

Course No 9, viz.—From Committee vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port round Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island leaving it to starboard, round north Karanja buoy leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee vessel. Length of course 9·6 miles.

Tomtit Class race,—Start at 4-0 p.m.

Boats name	Entered by
Coralie	Mr E H Byrne
Cygnet	Mr E G Richards
Tomtit	Mr H H Hopkins
Lorna	Mr M P Baird
May	Commdr W Chandler
Midget	Officers, R A

Course No 14, viz.—From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Port, round P and O Co's 'H' Mooring Buoy (400 yds east of Cross Island) leaving it to Port, round Middle Ground Buoy leaving it to starboard and thence to finish at Committee vessel. Length of course 5·8 miles.

About a year ago the "Daily Chronicle" published an account of the investigations of Dr. Sambon a distinguished Italian physician, into the true nature of what is commonly called sunstroke. Dr. Sambon's view was that this illness is not heat fever, but an infectious disease. During the past year he has pursued his investigations into this matter in all this directions, and returns to the subject once more in the "British Medical Journal," in an article which will probably go a long way towards carrying conviction. His contention is that siriasis, which is the oldest name for thermic fever, is caused by a specific germ, and he has brought forward a remarkable body of evidence of all kinds to show this. In fact, on reading Dr. Sambon's article, the "Chronicle" is astonished that "sunstroke" has hitherto been accepted, when so much of the direct evidence was diametrically opposed to it. Dr. Sambon's conclusion concerning the mode of infection is as follows :—"The specific organism of siriasis is probably spread in the superficial layers of the soil, like other pathogenic micro-organisms, and may be conveyed to man with dust blown by the wind or thrown up under the tread of a marching column. It is then inhaled into the lungs or ingested into the alimentary canal, where it produces the virulent toxin which probably, as in cholera, becomes absorbed and sets up the symptoms of the disease." To Englishmen, of course more than all other people, this subject is of the greatest value, because so much of our national expansion is carried on in climes where siriasis, or thermic fever, or whatever it may be, is common. Moreover if by these remarkable investigations it is shown that by taking antiseptic precautions, Europeans can live in many parts of Africa hitherto believed to be fatal to them. Dr. Sambon will have rendered to all European nations an extraordinary and indeed a unique service.

IRRELEVANCY.

EUGENIA is the most irrelevant woman I know. Her remarks are usually irrelevant to the subject of conversation, and her conduct is, as a rule, irrelevant to the occasion. When I found her preparing for Monsieur B.'s French class by reading Huysmans' "Cathedral" in English I was not surprised, though I commented on it.

"What is the good of reading it in English?" I asked.

"It is a most wonderful book," said Eugenia, leaning back in her chair, the book on her knee, and with a far-away expression of dreamy fervour in her eyes. "They say he has become a Roman Catholic since writing it, and I am not surprised."

"But why read it in English when your object is to improve your French?" I persisted.

"Oh, I tried it in French, but it was impossible. I had to look out every other word, and none of them was in the dictionary. So I bought Mrs. Bell's translation, which is splendid."

"But if you don't read it in French, why read it at all!" I said. There are times when I find Eugenia's irrelevancy tiresome.

This brought her round full swing. "Why read it at all! My dear, it is the most marvellous book! It is full of the most magnificent impressionism (impressionism that makes you gasp—that strikes your senses into amazed awe), enwrapped in unfathomable labyrinthine mysticism, in which you lose the sense of your own identity; it is word mastery of a perfectly unique kind——"

When Eugenia does give a direct answer it is refreshingly emphatic.

"I wonder why you go to Monsieur B.'s class," I said, looking at her curiously.

"Monsieur B. is an artist, and he has a vibrating intellect. I go to catch some of its vibrations."

"I thought you went to learn French," I said.

"That is what one is supposed to go for. I go to be waked up, to have my torpid intellect set working. I must write some notes. Don't go." She got up, and seating herself at her writing-table, began writing rapidly. Eugenia writes more rapidly than any one I know, and she always talks the whole time.

"It is so important as one grows middle-aged to have something to keep one awake," said Eugenia complacently. (She is just twenty-five.) "If you become torpid you are so apt to become squalid, and the squalor of middle age is appalling."

"How does Monsieur B. achieve this keeping people awake?"

"Ah, that is just it. I used to go to lectures, but they were absolutely useless. They stuffed one with dates and facts that sent one to sleep. I suppose it is that the spectacle of anything done really well is always invigorating. It is an intellectual tonic to watch Monsieur B. give a lesson. Can you dine with us on Wednesday? I want you to meet my new friend, Mr. S. He is the most extraordinary person—"

"Eugenia, you are hopelessly irrelevant," I said. It was a reproach I frequently made.

"That is not the least irrelevant!" she cried, looking round smiling, as she stamped a note. "It has a direct bearing on the subject, only it would take too long to explain it. Besides, if I am irrelevant (which I deny), you must admit that the irrelevant is much the most important part of me. If you took away my irrelevancy, you would leave a mere skeleton of a humdrum existence—a sort of framework of dull routine. Everything of importance is done, with most people, I believe, when they are supposed to be doing something else. Certainly it is the case with me. Every week I have a morning when I am supposed to do accounts. I get out all my account books, and pencils, and rulers, and red ink, and spread them over my writing-table, and sit down in front of them. But do you suppose I really spend the morning doing accounts? Not in the least. I may rule some lines, sharpen pencil, and make an entry or two, but I spend most of the morning doing all sorts of things, which, but for my account morning, would never be done at all. The fact that I ought to be doing accounts puts them into my head, and makes me feel I simply must do them at once. I write letters that have been on my mind for months. I send dozens of post-cards to shops for things I had forgotten all about. I do up parcels, arrange dinner-parties, practise songs, and make innumerable plans that would simply never occur to me except on my account morning."

"But surely all these things would be much better done if you gave your whole mind to them, instead of half or a quarter."

"Ah, that is because you are a man. A man can't do a thing unless he devotes his whole mind to it. A woman does things so much better if she only devotes part of her mind. The feeling that I have a whole unoccupied mind to apply is fatal to my employing it with enthusiasm. To put heart and spirit into anything I must feel that I am really doing something else. Besides, the connection is not always as remote as it appears. This morning, when I was starting for the Glee Club practice, I was seized with an impulse to do some gardening instead. I went and sowed several rows of sweet-peas. I suppose you would consider those sweet-peas irrelevant. As a matter of fact, they were directly suggested by the Glee Club. They were pale mauve and salmon pink sweet-peas, and I thought how well they would look with the cream-coloured muslin dress I am going to wear at the Glee Club concert in the summer. Then when I was doing accounts yesterday morning I wrote Jack a long letter about football."

"What had that to do with accounts?"

"Well, it was really a lecture on extravagance. But I wrapped it up in football to make it go down. Then I went and routed out all the ornamental biscuit-boxes in the house."

"What for?"

"To put in the visitors' rooms."

I looked puzzled. Eugenia laughed. "Not in the least irrelevant," she said. "I happened to be entering the item 'biscuits,' and it made me think of the awful night I spent at the N.'s, because there were no biscuits in the room."

"What do you want biscuits for in the night?"

"I always want bicuits in the middle of the night, especially if they are not there. I thought every one did. Anyway, it is a monstrous thing not to put any in your visitors' room. I wandered about the house all night in my dressing-gown looking for biscuits. All the dining-room cupboards were locked, and the biscuit-box on the sideboard had disappeared with the rest of the plate. I had to go back to bed, and simply starve till my tea came in the morning. So I determined that none of my visitors should suffer in the same way. I would put plenty of biscuits in their rooms—and chocolate. Chocolate is a very good thing if you feel empty in the middle of the night." added Eugenia, meditatively, as she stamped some more notes. "What a lot of time one wastes writing and answering notes!" she went on. "You don't mind, do you? It just gives that touch of irrelevancy to our conversation that makes it delightful."

I smiled acquiescence. I never feel it necessary to say much when Eugenia is talking.

"It was talking of Huysman made me think of my new friend Mr. S. He is an impressionist artist. He makes the weirdest pictures. You can't tell in the least whether you are looking at them upside down or not. He had an exhibition in his rooms once. I went. And there were all his little scribbles and pictures scattered about the room, on the tables and chairs, some of them dabbled on little bits of newspaper. And every one looking so serious."

"But I don't know anything about pictures or Art," I protested.

"That doesn't matter. You can pretend. I am not sure that he is not pretending—that his attitude about Art is not a mere pose, whether is painting is not a huge joke at all his admirers' expense. That is what I want you to find out—whether he is a maniac or a cynic." She got up and looked at the clock.

"I think a little tea would not be irrelevant," she said, "seeing that it is five o'clock." And she rang the bell.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A WELCOME REAPPEARANCE.

MISS KATE TERRY TO RETURN TO THE STAGE.

THE "Telegraph" is glad to be able to announce the return of Miss Kate Terry (Mrs. Arthur Lewis) to the stage. This brilliant actress, whose name is written large in the annals of the English theatre, will appear with Mr. John Hare at the Globe Theatre in Mr. Stuart Ogilvie's new play, "The Master," about a fortnight after Easter. When she was first seen as Arthur in Kean's performance of "King John," Macaulay, who witnessed the representation of the play before the Queen at Windsor, wrote of her: "The little girl who acted Arthur did wonders. It is almost worth while to be past middle life to see Miss Kate Terry play this." To recall the various dramatic triumphs of Miss Kate Terry is to awaken some of the most cherished memories of playgoers. She has been seen (the *Telegraph* reminds us) in many of Shakespeare's plays—notably as Cordelia to Charles Kean's King Lear, at the Princess's; as Ophelia to Fechter's Hamlet, at the Lyceum; as Ariel in "The Tempest," at the Princess's, and again as boy in "Henry V.," at the same theatre; and as Juliet to Henry Neville's Romeo, at the Adelphi. She also doubled the parts of Viola and Sebastian in "Twelfth Night." For some time she was connected with the Olympic, where she appeared as Lady Penarvon in the "Hidden Hand," as Mrs. Swansdown in Coyne's "Everybody's Friend," as the Countess de Mauleon in Tom Taylor's "The Serf; or, Love Levels All," as Margaret Wentworth in "Henry Dunbar" (when, by the way, Nellie Farren acted the part of a soubrette) and as Julia in "The Hunchback." One of her chief successes was at the St. James's, when, as Miss Herbert's understudy, she played in Horace Wigan's "Friends or Foes," a version of "Nos Intimes." Other notable impersonations were as Monee in Alfred Wigan's "Up at the Hills," an Anglo-Indian drama, and as Lena, together with Fiechter, at the Lyceum in "Bel Demonio." She was the original Blanche de Nevers in Fechter's production of "The Duke's Motto," and when she played at the St. James's Mary Leigh in Boucicault's "Hunted Down," Henry Irving was the Rawdon Scudamore. At the Adelphi she made the part of Alice Vernon in Tom Taylor and Dubourg's play "A Sister's Penance," and also achieved no little success in the title-role of Charles Reade's "Dora," founded on Tennyson's poem.

As yet no mention has been made in either the Navy or the Army Estimates about coaling stations being handed over by the War Office to the Admiralty. It has been decided to establish a guard of Royal Marines at the new naval magazine at the dockyard, Simonstown, South Africa. Marines from the Chatham division are to be detailed for this purpose. In the House, on the debate on the Navy Estimates, Admiral Field, for the third year running, raised the question of a free ration to the Royal Marines ashore, and it is hoped that his persistence will gain for the Royal Marines the clear shilling a day which is to be given to the Army. The March number of the *Globe and Laurel* publishes the annual balance sheet of that magazine, which shows it to be in a satisfactory condition. Indeed, so it should be with an increasing corps and with correspondents in every part of the globe. Yet, even in these stirring times, the editor has to complain regarding the lack of intelligence from abroad. A ship is not the easiest place to write in, there is a lack of repose, and the prevailing naval opinion, from the Board of Admiralty downward, has always been opposed to correspondents afloat.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

WHITE WOMEN IN CHINA.

QUEER CROTCHETS THEY MUST STUDY TO GET ALONG

(By Julian Ralph.)

"A Man Who Knows" writes to the Sydney Bulletin a vehement protest against sending women missionaries to China. He says he was born there and speaks the language, and that in a country where girl-children are held so cheap that they are killed to get rid of them, and where wives are merely brought chattels, it is silly to send women to influence Chinamen with the idea of this having effect upon Chinamen. Other arguments of his are that alien women cannot hope to enjoy even passably decent treatment in China, and that since missionary women must know the Chinese language well, there is no getting away from the foul epithets openly levelled at them. He sums it up by saying it is hideous for a woman to be a missionary in China.

Having only seen extracts from this diatribe, I do not know how much he tells about the relations of white women in China, but anyone who really knows could write a very interesting book upon the subject. He speaks of our women.

MASQUERADING IN NATIVE DRESS,

as if that were a mistake, whereas it is the very wisest thing a white woman ever does in China. But I must not criticise him on the strength of what the Irish call a mere "taste of his quality." It will be more interesting to tell what others have observed concerning white women in China.

European and American missionary women who go about their work intelligently know that the first essential is to dress in Chinese fashion. I will not say that any missionary woman has ever done herself up like a first-chop lady, with a thick cream of rice-paste laid on her face and dried there, white as death or a Drury Lane clown, or that any such missionary has parted her hair in five places across her crown, and then braided and coiled it, and coated it with dissolved slippery elm, to glue it in shape—"number one proper"—as stiff as a plank, or that she has covered both sides of her head with pearls or jadestones, set upon fanciful creations or invisible wires to look like sprays of buds or tiny flowers; or has grown her finger nails to a length of ten or twelve inches, and carried them in silver tubes to prove herself a lady above the need to work. But hundreds have dressed in plain cotton coolie women's jackets and trousers, and gone about their business without attracting the attention that an electric light would get if it went out for a walk in a Chinese city. And that simile only gives

A SOBER IDEA OF THE NOTORIETY

that comes to a woman in European attire anywhere in China beyond the treaty ports.

There is more reason for this than appears at first thought. There is a deep-rooted prejudice against our feminine dress in the Chinese mind. And if this does not do honour to the Chinese, it, at least, carries with it no discredit. In China the display of the made human form is considered indecent. So are pictures of human makedness, and no self-respecting Chinaman would tolerate a statue of undue human ity upon his premises. It is different in Japan. That is the upside-down land, always, in everything. China and the Chinese are much more understandable to us. In Japan nakedness attracts neither opposition nor applause. It is an every day commonplace matter, and is not considered. Men and women bathed together there in public, until tourists with occidental training scandalised the Japanese with their exclamations of surprise or their exhibitions of pruriency. Now, the Japanese continue to hold their own views of nudity, but the sexes bathe unclad together in private. In China, taste and training lead so far in the opposite direction that a woman in European dress is regarded as being indecently clad.

A Chinese woman wears two outer-garments that are loose enough for two women to inhabit at once, and that conceal her shape as completely as if she went about in a barrel that could walk. A corset which presses the feminine form into French lines, address that is movided over the hips, the revelations of anatomy, generally, that are purposely made, or that come and go as our women walk—these contributions by men dressmakers in Paris to whole races of western women—are shocking to the Chinese.

A WOMAN THUS CLAD

is regarded as a ballet dacer would be if she walked in short skirts and tights through London's streets. She not only loses her influence for good; she relinquishes the respect of the people in China. Hundreds of missionary women know this, and never give offence in that way. They are like that great church organizatson whose missionaries make it a rule to fit Christianity to each new people rather than to reconstruct each nation to fit Christianity. But missionary work is a long way from what I am writing abot.

There is an equally marked difference between the manners and customs of European and Chinese women. The fact that kissing is considered a thing too dreadful for words carries the suggestion that we and the Chinese are not strictly alike. The fact that a girl or woman may not even be touched by a man—not even her brother—throws a strong light on another phase of this disparity. A Chinese girl-baby plays with masculine babies harmlessly and freely; but as soon as she is big enough to begin the feet-squeezing process and to be kept in the women's quarters, apart from the other sex, no masculine hand may so much as touch her cheek or fingers until she has to be carried to the "flowery," and, after that, only her husband may touch her.

The "flowery" is the florally-decked sedan chair in which she journeys as a bride to her husband's father's house. She must be carried there, because it cannot be conceived that a right-feeling, modest, respectable, girl would deliberately.

LEAVE HER PARENTS AND HER HOME

or her own feet and of her own free will. Therefore her father must carry her out to the chair, or, if her father is dead, an uncle must do it. Only when there is no other male relative big enough and strong enough may her own brother pick her up in his arms and carry her out of the door of her home.

One does not need Sam Weller's double-million magnifying glass to see that Europeans who wish to ingratiate themselves with the Chinese take up a bigger contract than merely learning the Chinese language.

In China the real wife comes to grief when she fails to bear a son to her husband. Girl-babies don't count. Nobody carves them, as apples or grapes, to the credit of a mother on the headstone of her grave as is done in Turkey. If she has no son she is practically, though not legally, degraded. The concubine who bears a son to worship his father's tablet rises to the place of honour in the house. If no one is

WORSHIPPING A DEAD MAN'S TABLET

he cannot carry on business in the spirit world.

Then, again, a Chinese wife is proudest when her husband calls her his "little-stay-at-home." She is never called anyone's "little bicycler" or "little election canvasser," or "little theatre fiend," as she might be in other climes. She stays at home in the middle one of the three buildings that compose a well-ordered Chinese house. The front building is for the man the centre one for the woman, the rear one for the servants. Her husband may not go into the woman's building unless he gets permission, and his wife does not go to his quarter without being invited. She goes into the streets very seldom and only in her chair. She could not walk on her little mangled feet if she wanted to; but even if she could she would not do it, because it is not considered respectable to trot about out of doors and to be stared at by men.

There! that is the merest, vaguest glance at a Chinese lady's ways. Yet it begets the idea that missionary woman dress like Europeans, who kiss their husbands and brothers in public, and chase about as freely as fresh air in men's quarters and strangers' houses, are not baiting their hooks with the right fly for Chinese trout. But, as I said, the intelligent ones know that as well as any man in Sydney.—*Daily Mail.*

THE NAVY, PAST AND PRESENT.

AT the Lecture Hall, Harrow School, the other night Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., delivered an address to the Harrow boys on the Navy. There was a crowded audience. Speaking of the present state of the Navy, Lord Charles said that since the days of the old sailing ships times had changed. When he went first to sea in the old three-decker, the Marlborough, he thought it a common thing to help to hoist aboard fifteen to twenty men daily all dead drunk. The reason, perhaps, of that drunkenness—and the reason for other unfortunate occurrences—was because in those days the men were treated more like serfs and brutes than brother sailors, and were not properly understood. Flogging was indulged in for the smallest offence, and there was a lamentable display of ignorance even in the Navy. An instance of this might be given by stating the fact that out of the 1200 able seamen on board his first ship over 500 could neither read nor write. At the present time there was a display of real affection between the men and their officers, and it frequently occurred that a seaman would consult his officer and ask his advice upon purely personal matters. Such a state of things was to be keenly encouraged. But although the Navy had now reached such a high standard of excellence there was still room for a great deal of improvement, and it was very important that some sort of method should be introduced in the Navy whereby the men could more easily reach the rank of officers, such, for instance, as prevailed in the sister service. In the Army at the present time 578 officers began their military career as privates, while in the Navy, out of 62,000 blue jackets only two, he believed, had become officers. Naturally, with the complicated mechanism of our ironclads and heavy claims upon the intelligence and the ability of the men, there were difficulties in rising from an A.B. to the post of officer. Science, and science of the keenest, was the leading feature of our great Navy, but even then, with the fine opportunities for education that now presented themselves, there was no reason, why the men should not be able to take full advantage of the opportunities before them. The nation could only be maintained by the efficiency of its fleet, is strenght and its readiness.

SOME impressions of George Eliot's appearance and character have been given by an old friend of the novelist. Another friend, Elma Stuart, writes from Toutley Hall, Wokingham, Berks, in a somewhat different strain. She says: "How anyone—himself looking out of refined eyes—could call George Eliot's features "coarse," I cannot for a moment understand. Massive they were, and reminded one in their power of Savonarola, in their sweetness and thought, of Dante. I have seen her face look perfectly beautiful; and once, I remember—can I forget?—while talking to me with great earnestness and feeling, there was a light and glory on her face that made me think of the transfigured faces on the Mount, and that held me so spell-bound with wonder and admiration, that I was never able to recall one word of what she had been saying. I have grieved over this, for she was speaking of what had been nearest her heart in writing her books. So very far from being "conceited or pedantic," I never knew one more heartfeltly modest, less self-assertive. Self-knowledge, naturally, she had, and great diffidence—very surprising to me in her. Her wide, kindly tolerance, her lovingness, her maternal compassion for the world's sufferings and wrongs, her readiness to be pleased and amused, were to me most helpful and altogether lovely." The correspondent says, that she was on intimate terms with the novelist—that the latter, indeed, for the last nine years of her life "called her by the dear name of daughter," so that she has some authority to be heard.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing [illegible] in the world.

ADULTERATION OF FLOUR.

A RASCALLY TRICK OF MILLERS AND BAKERS.

THE people of England are confronted with a serious danger—the adulteration of imported American flour. For some time this question has excited much attention in the United States, and strong efforts have been made to suppress the evil, without, however, much success. Gradually the adulterated article has reached England and there is too much reason to fear that it is being imported in increasing quantities. The adulteration is due to the blending of maise flour with wheat flour. By the aid of this maize flour it is claimed that a saving of from 10s. to 12s. per barrel, though more probably per bag (the barrell being 196 lb. against the bag of 280 lb.), and that it keeps the bread longer moist. The main point insisted upon by the adulterators is that the baker reaps a greater profit. He is urged to use about 5 per cent of maize flour to begin with, and as he becomes more adroit in the work of manipulation, it is suggested that the quantity should be increased. Of course this process entails a very serious deterioration in the nutritive qualities of the bread.

What this means from a health point of view may be easily understood. Maize, or corn, or oriental flour, as it is variously styled, contains a larger percentage of starch and less gluten. This reduces the percentage of gluten in the flour so adulterated. Mr. W. S. Harwood, an American expert, who has investigated the question, explains it very simply. The average man, he says, eats two pounds of bread a day. The great staple of the dietary of the masses of the people is bread.

"What are you getting in this bread?" he asks "How is it that it gives you strength? What is it which, if removed from your daily fare, would leave you a weakened man with flacid muscles and a weakened mental equipment?

"There are several things which you get in your bread, but the main ones are protein, starch, and ash. The ash supplies the material for your bones; the starch helps to keep you warm, and the protein, the gluten of the bread you eat, gives you strength of muscle and mind. The proteins are the building materials, out of which the greater portion of the muscles of the body are formed. The protein compounds are the vital nutrients. Not only do these compounds produce muscle, but they are of great value in producing heat. So when you are eating your bread made from wholesome and nutritious wheat flour, the main reason why it makes and keeps you strong is because the bread contains gluten or protein. Let us suppose for a moment that you are changed suddenly from the diet whose main feature is wholesome bread, to one whose main feature is bread that has an insufficient supply of protein—a bread, in other words, made from adulterated flour. You hear a good deal said about the adulterated bread, or adulterated flour, as to its nutriment, and as most of the talk, so far, has been rather vague and indefinite, you are inclined to think it cannot amount to much anyway. Well let us come down to something definite—does this adulterated flour, made into bread, do harm?

"Professor Snyder, of the State Experiment Station, of Minnesota, through his investigations and study of the situation, has helped us to a very clear and definite answer to this question, and it is plainly and unequivocally in the affirmative. It not only does harm, but it does much harm. It is not only the meanest kind of deception which these millers who use it are practising; mean, and rascally, and despicable, but it is a positive, clear, and definite detriment to whoever eats it in any quantity, such as that which the labourer must make use of to maintain the health of himself and family."

It is notorious that this adulterated article is being freely sold in some co-operative stores and bakers shops in Scotland. Travellers are pressing it upon customers, some of whom become the victims of cupidity. The injustice to the public, to honest dealers, and to home millers is obvious, and a remedy ought to be found ere the evil becomes more widespread. This is a question which calls for the prompt action of Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture. Mixed flour ought to be labelled, and it may become necessary for our home millers and honest bakers to protect themselves by labelling their products "made from wheaten flour only," and "no maize flour used in this establishment." The Board of Trade should be urged to watch with the greatest care this importation of maize flour, which endangers the quality and consequently the life and health giving nutriment of our chief article of food.

THE NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

BRITISH VERSUS FOREIGN TRADE.

IN view of the attention which is at present concentrated on British interests in all parts of Africa, the annual report of Sir R. Moore, her Majesty's Commissioner and Cousul-General in the Niger Coast Protectorate, which was laid on the table of the House of Commons yesterday, is certain to be closely read when it is put in general circulation. The report, it appears, has been unavoidaby delayed owing to the work entailed by the settling of affairs in the Benin country. Dealing first with the revenue of the Protectorate, Sir R. Moor informs us that the total income for the year under review, 1896-97, from all sources amounted to £112,440, of which sum £105,594 was derived from Customs duties. In addition to this there was a balance from the previous year of £17,437, making in all £129,877 available for expenditure. The amount of revenue however, we are told, shows a heavy falling off from that of the previous year, 1895-96, which, after deducting a sum of £2,500 for Customs overcharge, amounted to £153,013. It is explained that the excess revenue for the year 1895-6 was due to rise of duty on spirits which took place in November, 1895, before the operation of which there was a very heavy import. On the other side of the ledger it seems that the expenditure for the year was £128,411, as against the balance and revenue already mentioned; the relative figures showing the Protectorate to have within the year an excess of receipts and balance over expenditure of £1,467. The total expenditure just given included an amount of £20,000 paid to the Royal Niger Company as compensation for the Akassa raid. It appears that the cost to the Niger Coast Protectorate force amounts to £17,412, and that for the Marine Department £17,608. The Commissioner acknowledges that the expenditure in both these departments is somewhat high, and perhaps more than would be considered in due proportion in a thoroughly organized administration where, he calculates, the expenditure for these departments would probably not exceed 15 per cent. of the revenue. His plea, however, is that the actual outlay was not much above this percentage, and that the extra expenditure can be accounted for by the transitional state of the work of the protectorate and by exceptional circumstances arising from the large extent of waterway. In the department of commerce we learn that the imports are of two kinds, dutiable and free. The imports on which duty was payable which were landed during the year from the United Kingdom ran to the value of £34,093 8s., while those landed from other countries represented only £49,802 15s. In the matter of free imports the United Kingdom sent into the protectorate goods to the value of £479,197 16s. 3d. as against goods to the value of £42,884 0s. 6d. from other countries. The total value of the dutiable imports, as will be noted amounted to £133,896, but the previous year the same class of imports totalled up to the value of £242,923. On the other hand, the value of free imports increased from £508,051 in 1895-96 to £522,081 last year. This shows an increase of £14,029, which Sir R. Moor attributes to the fact that the duties on spirits having been doubled, the demand for free imports increased. The increase, it seems, was principally in the following articles:—Hardware and cutlery, about £13,000; woollen goods, about £5,400; earthenware, about £2,600. The conclusion which the report draws from this is that the natives are inclining to the necessaries and comforts of civilization slightly more than formerly. It is also noted that there has been an increase of £3,300 in the value of drugs and medicines, which the Commissioner thinks, tends to show that the natives are showing a tendency to believe in the use of European medicines rather than native concoctions and nostrums. The entire exports from the Protectorate which mainly consist of ivory, rubber, and coffee, amounted in value to £546,466 to the United Kingdom as against an export value of £239,138 to other counties. As regards the imports Sir R. Moor observes, "I am of opinion that there is not sufficient variety in the class of goods imported, and that in many casses they are of such inferior quality as to prejudice the establishment of a stable trade and steady demand throughout the territories." The pages of his report, in which the Commissioner dealt with the question of opening up new territoris, and describes a number of journeys made in the interior of the country, are exceedingly interesting reading.

A PRIME MINISTER AND HIS WOODEN LEG.

THE rapid progress made by the Japanese in adopting the arts and manufactures of the West has been watched in recent years with something like dismay by many traders who fear that a profitable market may be lost to them by the development of native industry. There are still a few things, however, which the native of Japan who wishes for a superior article has to procure abroad. One of these is guns; another—not altogether unconnected with the first—is wooden legs. An American journal recently announced with natural patriotic pride that Count Okuma, the Prime Minister of Japan, had instructed the Japanese Minister to the United States to order a wooden leg for him in that country. The artificial limb, which, we are considerately informed, cost £20, was shipped to Japan in two weeks. This is said to be the second wooden leg which the Japanese Prime Minister has bought in the United States. In 1890 a Japanese fanatic named Hunekt Karushima threw a bomb into the Foreign Office, where Count Okuma was at work, the result being the destruction of the Prime Minister's right leg. A native cabinet-maker made for him an artifical limb finely lacquered and inlaid with mother-of pearl. This thing of beauty did not, however, prove a joy for ever, and when Count Okuma visited the United States in 1894 he procured a wooden leg which, if less artistic, was more serviceable. The American article was recently—to use the expression of an ex-Prime Minister of England—"smashed, shattered and pulverised" in a street accident. Hence the necessity of a further patronage of American manufactures on the part of the Japanese statesman.—*Japan Mail.*

MAJOR-GENERAL SANFORD is due back from leave on July 19th, but it is not known whether the state of his health will permit of his returning to India. In any case he will have to vacate command of the Meerut district on September 22nd, when his five years' tenure of the appointment will expire. Meerut will presumably fall to Sir Bindon Blood, who is now officiating there during General Sandford's absence. Major-General Evans will come under the operation of the 57 years' rule on December 8th, when the Rohilkhand district will fall vacant.

SERIOUS inroads are being made by the sea on the foreshore of Tellicherry on the Malabar coast, and a scheme has been propounded for building a monster sea-wall. The only difficulty that appears to exist relates to the apportionment of the cost. The foreshore belengs to the Crown, but immediately in rear of it lies private property. To charge the cost of the sea-wall to Government, it is argued, would be to protect neighbouring private property at the expense of the State. On the other hand, to thrust the burden on the adjacent property owners would be to protect Crown land at the expense of a few individuals. But the question is surely one for arrangement rather than dispute.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases, stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH TRADE.

AN OFFICIAL COMPARISON.

THE Foreign Office has issued a report on the results of British and German trade for last year from Harriss Gastrell, H.M.'s Commercial Attache at Berlin. He explains that a comparison between 1897 and previous years has been rendered very difficult by the fact that on January 1, 1897, a great change was made in the system previously pursued in drawing up German statistical returns of trade, and that no official and brief expose of Germany's trade for 1897, showing all the differences made by the inclusion for the first time in 1897, of a certain portion of the "improvement" traffic ("Veredelungsverkehr") in the figures for "special" trade, will be available till perhaps June of this year. He goes on to state that from careful inquiries made of competent persons, it seems to be pretty certain that the amount of the difference made by this change in statistics, by including a certain portion of the "improvement" traffic in "special" trade, is one of about £4,000,000 for exports, and one of perhaps £3,000,000 for imports. That is to say that the change causes an additional value of about £4,000,000 to be arbitrarily added to German exports, and one of about £3,000,000 to be similarly added to German imports in the 1897 "special" trade, which increases are not in any sense an expansion of commerce, for in 1896 and former years they figured under "improvement" traffic only. After making allowance for the changes in the statistics, he compares the exports of domestic produce from both countries in the three years, 1895-97, coming to the conclusion that the exports of domestic produce of England to Germany, according to English statistics, were in 1895, £20,480,866; in 1896, £22,244,405; and in 1897, £21,604,627; while those of Germany to England were, according to German statistics, £33,776,000 in 1895; £35,639,000 in 1896; and for 1897 no official valuation has, unfortunately, yet been given. These figures, however, are sufficient to show that the interests of German trade to England in home produce is very much greater than those of English trade to Germany; indeed the value of the German portion is about one-half larger than the British. He next shows that whereas the total value of the exports of German domestic produce increased from £176,256,500 in 1896 to £178,647,450 in 1897, a rise of £2,390,950, that of the exports of British domestic produce fell from £240,145,551 to £234,350,000, a fall of £5,785,549. He is careful to note, however, that the loss on the exportation of British cotton and cotton goods alone is £5,248,000, which accounts, to within almost half a million pounds sterling, for this total decrease of £5,795,548. He gives figures to show that, with the exception of silk goods, all the important branches of German exportation in textiles and chemicals are flourishing: for though their exports of cotton and woollen goods have decreased, yet the decreases are very small beside the enormous British losses. The only large gain of Great Britain vis-a-vis of the German Empire is in the coal, lignite, and other fuel. Turning now to metals which deserve special attention, he says the result is that in iron and steel England has gone well ahead with a difference in her favour of £2,628,000 on the year's commerce; but for machinery, &c., the advantage is with Germany to the value of £893,000. On the whole, however, as regards metal industries, Great Britain is well to the front. But her superior results in 1897 for the metal industries, as a whole, do not in any way compensate for her very large losses in textiles, which in cotton and woollen goods alone amounted to £5,718,000.

THE LUCK OF KLONDYKE.

MINERS AND THEIR "FINDS."

A "Daily Chronicle" reporter has had a talk with Mr. Ogilvie, the Canadian surveyor of the Klondyke region. As to the chance, he said, some will realise a fortune, perhaps a good many may do so. On the other hand, a great many, perhaps a very great many will be disappointed. What happens to ten men who embark on mercantile careers in London or any great city? One may make a fortune, some a mere livelihood, others may fail altogether. The same in gold mining. In 1895 a young man and his wife came into the Yukon from Seattle—nice, sensible, industrious people. Discussing their prospects with me the husband remarked—"If we can stay from three to five years and go out with £1000, we shall be perfectly satisfied." He happened to be on the ground when Eldorado Creek was discovered, and he located Claim 16. After one year's mining he had £10,000, and, of course, he still has his claim, which he estimates will produce about £300,000. A few days later I met an old Scotsman from Glasgow who looked very miserable. I had known him for some time, and I asked, "What is your age?" "Sixty-four," he answered. "How long have you been mining?" "Why, forty-two years." "Have you never made your pile?" "No, I've never made more than a living, and a scant living at that." "Where have you been mining?" "All over the world—wherever there was anything to mine for." "How long have you been in the Yukon?" "Eleven years." Well, the two instances form a contrast. However, the old fellow was still to have luck. He was associated with a miner who located Claim 23 on Eldorado. According to the indications this claim, before being worked out, would yield £200,000. In March 1896 the two miners sold it for £4000. They argued, "We cannot live many years. This £4000 will be enough for us during those years. So we'll quit mining and dwell in peace and quiet." Last February two men took what is known as a "lay," which implies this:—The owner of a claim gives you a certain piece of it to work, on the understanding that you and he go halves in the gold when the "clean-up" arrives. In this particular case the chums who had the "lay" realised £2000 for their labours from the middle of February to the middle of June. Often miners have obtained £1000, £2000, even £3000 within a few months, then spent it in the saloons at Dawson City within as many weeks. On Claim 5 of Eldorado I happened one day to pick up and wash-out a pan that yielded £120. This was a record pan, and it was odd that it should occur in my passing test. The previous night a pan of £80 had been washed from the same rich streak. Pans of that value have not been uncommon, while £10 is quite a frequent haul. Claim 5 of Eldorado yielded £27,000 as the result of a single season's working. Mr Ogilvie laughed when the reporter asked had he never himsef been infected by the gold fever, amid which he carried on his survey work. "Not once," and, indeed, his complete indifference on the subject would stagger the unphilosophic.

THE WAR FOOTING OF AUSTRALIA.

A PLEA FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE.

IT would be interesting, [says a leader-writer in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, could we know the precise state of the public mind in the Australian colones and also the precise degree of Government precaution in regard to the steadily intensifying danger of the outbreak of war in the Far East, within three weeks' steaming from our shores. As far as it is possible to perceive, there is generally existing a degree of indifference and apathy with regard to the whole matter which, under all the circumstances, is simply amazing. It would seem that our people assume that all countries are liable to the perils of war except Australia.

If the question were that of permanently occupying and holding Australia, we should say that we are as secure against this danger as a country can well be. It is not conceivable that any Power or combination of Powers could permanently hold four millions of Englishmen in subjection. But if the object of attack were not to conquer, but merely to damage and humiliate, or, perhaps, to effect a diversion of the forces of Great Britain, it is apparent that the consideration which make the one peril of small account do not tell in equal degree against the other. How far are we prepared against the more possible and probable peril? Have we anything resembling a plan of united defence in which all the forces of the colonies could take part? To come to more detailed matter, were those recent questions about the sufficiency of cartridges in the colonies quite satisfactorily answered? The English Government is manufacturing two million cartridges weekly. Is anything like a proportionate manufacture going on anywhere for the supply of the colonies? We have lately been told how England virtually paralysed for a time the foreign squadrons in Chinese waters by securing all the Welsh coal in those regions. Is there in any practical shape a plan for instantly safeguarding all possible sources of coal supply in Australasian waters?

It is enough to ask these questions. We cannot expect official answers to them. But we are bound to confess that some of them suggest their own answers in a disquieting form. Advanced as are the Australian colonies in matters appertaining to political self-government, in matters of national defence, they are still in a condition of childlike dependence on the perhaps overtaxed power of Great Britain. While England remains at peace, or while, if at war, she continues victorious, this policy, weak and dependent as it is, may be adequate to circumstances. But it is one illfitted to stand the strain and vicissitudes of actual war. The time may be near when Australia may have to face dangers and responsibilities capable of teaching her how deplorably she is now trifling with her nearest and most essential duties, while she still, perhaps, has time to adopt a more manly and more adequate course.

THE *Cape Argus* prints the following good shark story from Durban, where one of the local drivers named Batten experienced a shock and a narrow escape. He had been engaged to recover a few heavy rails which had fallen overboard between a steamer and the main wharf. The rails were found, and one had been hauled to the surface, when Batten perceived a young shark swimming around him. Having omitted to arm himself with the usual diver's knife, Batten moved to the boat and secured a weapon, intending to stab the shark if opportunity presented itself. On descending to the bottom again, however, Batten did not see the prowling "monster," and proceeded to the rails which remained to be hoisted. He was about to attach the next rail, when to his surprise and alarm he noticed a huge shark, approximately sixteen feet long, lying right across the rails. The driver was in a quandary, because retreat from such a monster was exceedingly dangerous, whilst open hostilities with the knife would have been almost suicidal not only on account of the size of the shark, but on account of its being literally sheathed with barnacles. Further, although the shark lay almost motionless, not a single rail could be touched without disturbing it. With a view to frightening the shark Batten suddenly released all the air contained in his suit, which act caused a cloud of bubbles to rise from the escape valve. The shark did not budge, and when the suit was refilled Batten made several faints as if to stab his enemy, but again without the desired effect. Then the monster made the first move. Steadily he rolled over on his back, showing a long white belly, and opened and shut enormons mouth framed with rows of ivory white sawlike teeth. Batten wisely waited for no more, but dipped the escape valve, causing him to rise rapidly to the surface. He lost no time in scrambling up the ladder into the boat out of harm's way. A number of people spent great part of an afternoon in endeavouring to hook the shark; various kinds of baits were tried, but without success.

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

IT will readily be granted that the movement made by women during the past twenty years, and with increased energy for the last ten, towards games and sports, has helped to keep Beauty on her throne. There was of course an outcry when croquet gave way to lawn-tennis, and cricket, golf, and hockey were added to the healthy woman's achievements, and a future of broken backs and maimed limbs was predicted. But two years ago the bicycling craze became a certainty, and since the fever of that pursuit died off and yet women as a whole continue devotees of the wheel, it has been taken as a matter of course that femininity shall stop short of no sport that it has tried, not even of shooting, of no exercise, and of no game, with the solitary exception of football. Beauty up to Date, however, possesses more occult means of retaining her charms than these, and, indeed, it has been urged that an outdoor life is not altogether desirable, also that bicycle back and bicycle face (strained with anxiety into painful wrinkles and lines) must be dreaded by those who persist in enjoying themselves awheel. From America, as so often, came another beauty recipe, one that is now known as the Day-in-bed cure.

It was Dr. Weir Mitchell who instituted the Rest cure, of which the day in bed is a follower, and it went by his name. The Rest cure is intended for people who are ill—nervous, irritable, worn out individuals who cannot recuperate without complete isolation from their families. They are taken into a house where their diet is regulated, they see no friends, receive no letters, and sleep a great deal. Sufferers from insomnia often benefit by the treatment. The day in bed is the same idea modified. It is a day of refreshment. Beauty goes to her couch at night, having taken a warm bath and tenderly dried herself with warmed towels, and the next day she does not get up at all. If she is very tired she will sleep all she can, with her room darkened, partaking of very light sustenance now and then, only to "drop of" again after doing so. Should she be not really tired she enjoys a novel and a moderate amount of light, but she does not admit relays of friends into her room just for a chat," for this would quite do away with the good of a day in bed. Some experts declare that one day out of every seven should be devoted to complete rest, and only the other week a society "debutante" pleaded, in "Vanity Fair," for some such secured period of refreshment. Sunday is no longer a day of rest among society folk, but that there is a need for twenty four hours set apart for refreshment and recuperation this appeal conclusively proved. Every one seems to be agreed that one way Beauty keeps her freshness and charm is by not allowing her limbs to stiffen nor her thoughts to stagnate. Many who cannot go to the gymnasium for exercise fence at home, and declare that to this exercise they trace their physical energy and brilliant wits.

Most decidedly it is a pursuit that quickens both. Then they also invent exercises for themselves. For example, it is found that the joints may be kept supple by rubbing warm oil into them while the limbs are warm before a fire. Old time dancers used to pin their faith to deer suet and the fat of goats and antelopes. Says an American authority, "Flax-seed embrocations assist in suppling the joints, and are made by soaking the seed twelve hours in five times as much cold water then pressing the mucilage through, cheese-cloth, heating and binding it hot upon the joints when going to bed. Friction with thick flannel or mullein leaves, bathing with hot water after tiring exercise, or cool water when fevered, keep the joints in good condition, and preserve the elastic gait and easy motions which are the soonest lost of woman's graces." Rather than resort to such artificial means the Beauty of to-day would depend on her horse or her bicycle to keep her limbs supple. She might do worse than emulate a certain actress who, to gain and retain the pliancy of her limbs, used to stand and kick at a mantelpiece for two hours every day, sixty times over with each foot in turns. The old plan of stooping to touch the floor with the finger-tips without relaxing the rigidity of the limbs is another excellent if arduous piece of work. The movement should be repeated a hundred times if it is to do any permanent good. But fewer times certainly will assist the limbs.

To be beautiful you must never be angry; you must foster happiness, so that the nervous forces of the body may be built up and strengthened. You must fight against depression and sorrow, and cultivate the calm and contented state of mind that brushes away difficulties and everyday troubles. The material methods of obtaining glame are many. One of these is to drink milk while it is still warm from the cow. You must walk to the diary or shed where the cows are being milked, and after having taken in the nourishing fluid you must walk back again. Plenty of fresh air is a continuation of the recipe. Though you need not sit or stand in the sun, you should be certain that you are breathing air that has been in motion recently. Still air is dead air, and therefore contains no glame. The glamer bathes in a particular way, combining the hot and the cold bath. It is right to step into a bath of very hot water, and after having cleansed the body to gradually cool the water down until it is as much like ice as it is possible to bear it. Their manner of breathing is also conducted on strictly glame-getting principles—indeed, it is said to be the most important of all the ways and means pursued. Several exercises and modes of breathing are prescribed, but he most valued and effective of all is thus described by a glamer:—"Stand in a correct possition, weight on the front of the feet, chest up and out, and with arms hanging loosely at the sides, in air which is or has been recently moving, and breathe deeply and slowly. Just as the chest-wall reaches the highest point, and when the lungs are comfortable but not overfilled, think of the loveliest, most delightful, and happiest thing, desire, or prospect which the mind can compass. At the same time clasp or close the hands so lightly that the merest pressure is the result." In order to make the pressure more even and the result more certain, a broom stick is held in the hand, which by glamers is of course called the glame-stick. It is declared by blooming girls that a distinct "flutter of ecstasy" follows the proper performance of the exercise, and that a large share of glame results.

A florist of many years' experience gives the following recipe for preserving bouquets:—When you receive a bouquet, sprinkle it lightly with fresh water; then put it into a vessel containing some soapsuds, which nourishes the roots and keeps the flowers as bright as new. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning and lay it sideways in fresh water, the stock entering first into the water; keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with pure water. Replace the bouquet in the soapsuds, and the flowers will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soapsuds need to be changed every third day. By observing these rules a bouquet can be kept bright and beautiful for at least one month, and will last still longer in a very passable state, but the attention to the fair and frail creatures, as directed above must be strictly observed.

Women are generally supposed to care less than men for meat and drink, missing a fine sensation by not having trained their palates to a sense of delicacy and discrimination in taste. However, by the latest fad—one so modern that in England it is rare to see it practised—they are taught that much of their good looks depends on what they eat, and so the subject is one that is sure to interest them. There seems to be common-sense in this idea, that to produce improvement of looks women should eat and drink certain things. Observe, for example, the bread-and-butter woman; she whose daily menu comprises little more solid food than bread and butter, washed down by tea, coffee, and, less rarely—for somehow such beings fancy that the third beverage is not and cannot be stimulating—with chocolate. Her weary, worn face, the dark circles beneath her eyes, her dead-looking hair, and the general lassitude of her figure might be attributed by the unknowing to anxiety, overwork, and the cares of a family. Not so, says the modern doctor. Feed that woman well, give her twice the amount of work she does, and double her family, and she may be as beautiful as a princess. True, her anxieties will disappear; that will be only a result of the nourishing diet she now enjoys.!

A course of particular food is now recommended for the production of beauty. For example, there is the fruit diet. This is intended specially for the woman who inclines towards stoutness; she must drink lemonade only, and feed on apples, fruit juices, and cereals. Grapes account for a special cure, and are partaken of to the exclusion of all else for a certain length of time, according to prescription, in some of the grape-growing districts of Europe. But it is not with disease that we have to deal here, though to be sure the grape cure also tends towards beauty. Easy indeed is to understand how the reforming influences of a fruit diet make themselves apparent in the brightened eye, the cleared complexion, the glossy hair of the beauty whose digestion had become disorganised by overeating—not from a trait of greediness in her disposition, but because the food placed before her at her own table and those of friends was so alluringly tempting. Fat is provoked by indiscriminate feeding, and, according to a scientist, has lately been declared to be curable by keeping at each meal to one kind of food only. Thus at lunch, if fruit be chosen it must be fruit alone that the patient eats; if at dinner it be fish or soup, no other viand must be taken. Overeating is thus an impossibility, for no one would go on feeding to satiety upon what she became tired of; whereas changes would tempt her, and she would take more than was good for her and her looks. The fruit cure might with advantage be resorted to sometimes for a while, just as one resorts to baths and springs for a water cure.

She whose beauty seems likely to fade, whose cheeks are falling in and whose brilliancy is departing, is placed by some modern food-curers—if she is found to be an underfed creature full of fancies, of knife edged nerves, and a system that seems to be burning itself out (and there are many such women in wealthy circles)—on the raw meat diet, one that tastes far less horrible than it sounds. It is contrived by the use of very underdone beef, raw meat scraped to make the insides of sand-wiches, meat juices, and, in short, nothing but the essences of meat. It must again be remarked that this is merely a course, and one, it should be added, like the others, that cannot be embraced from caprice, but entered into only upon a doctor's advice, and after due preparation, or the results would be far other than were expected.

It is rather diverting to watch the faddists in the matter of beverages at afternoon teas though to those who serve at the buffets it must be irritating to have to deal with such cranks. Many women who are preserving their beauty on the lines they found most suitable will drink nothing save hot but unboiled milk. Some make frequent glasses of this serve them as food as well as drink from early dawn till evening dinner, and say that their looks as well as their nerves flourish under the treatment. The milk must be sipped, for if it is not scalding hot it is not sufficiently potent. Here we may introduce a recommendation for a glass to be taken at bedtime by those who suffer from restless nights or insomnia (sad banes of beauty!), when it seems to possess a special faculty for soothing. The first thing in the morning, too, it will be found and excellent stimulant; and, indeed, milk is well known by its devotees to be at any time a far better pick-me-up than a glass of wine, and its effects are more lasting.

Some food specialists pin ther faith to cereals, which influence the strengh and beauty of the hair and teeth so largely. Oatmeal porridge, though it has a reputation for heating the blood unduly and of producing a satisfied feeling which gives way before one of vacuum later on, is largely prescribed. As with this treatment go cream, butter, and milk, many who would shrink from cereals alone may be won over. In America, where beauty and food are companions, there is a drink called bran-lemonade, and another called bran-water, which is an infusion of meal, or bran and water, drunk after the bran itself has been strained off, and is [illegible] lovely complexions as well as [illegible].

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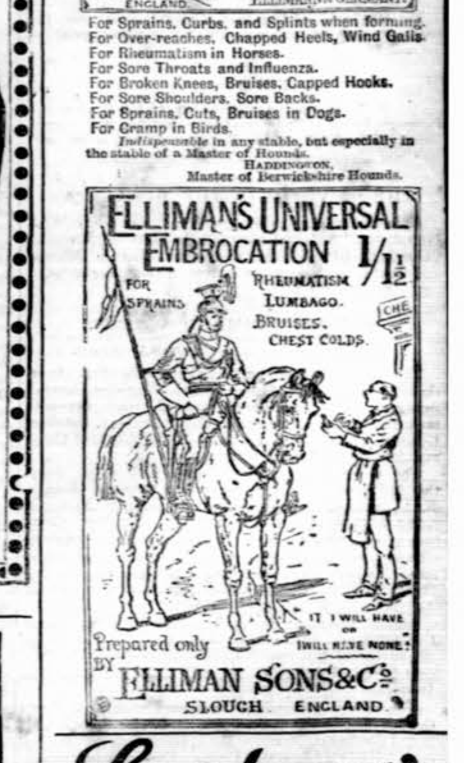
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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

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THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

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PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

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INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 30, 1875
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members. Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is there are to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with, also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

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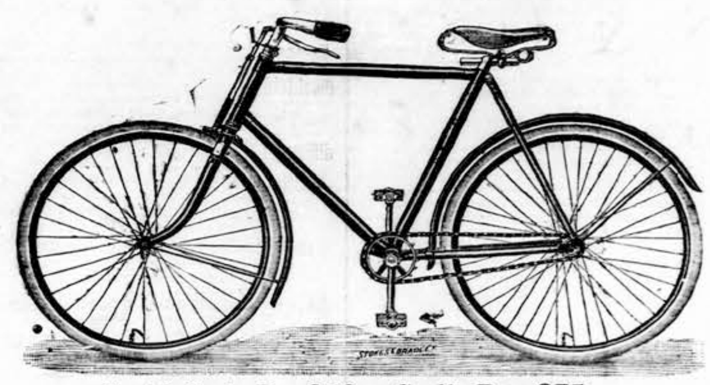
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EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ought to contain A BOTTLE of

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It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED." —A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER. Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

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6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. | 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.

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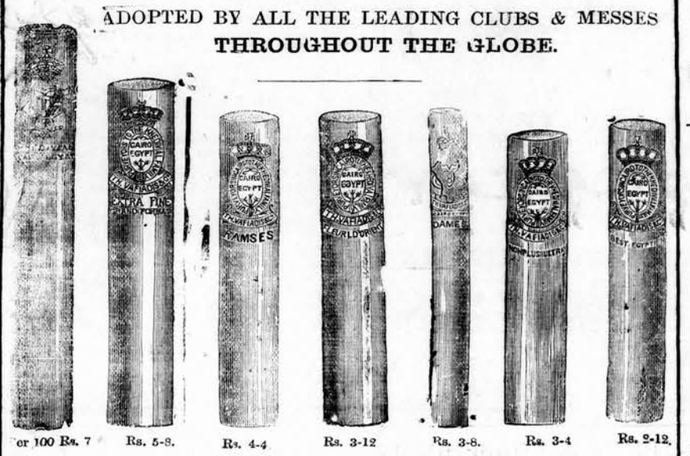
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